THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,768—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
12th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th "	PERSIA	8000		
26th "	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12500		
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th "	EGYPT	8000		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th "	PERSIA	8000		

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARABIA	8000		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th "	CHINA	8000		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000		
1st March	MOREA	11500		
8th "	PERSIA	8000		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	†ARCADIA	7000		
22nd "	MANTUA	11000		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th April	ARABIA	8000		
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000		
19th "	MALOJA	12500		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffar	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3305	P. Badetsich	16th Nov
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Dec

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3939	A. Bilaffer	16th "
Gablonz	3000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th "
Gablonz	3000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6065	...	28th Mar
Austria	7583	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.. " 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 832 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	8th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH, Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kola	1205	Thurs.	10th Oct.	9 a. m.	† C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	11th Oct.	† 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	14th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D. and C.M.

* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 10th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 9th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Tuesday 8th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
8th October, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913
*Merton Hall	4387	....	...	18 Oct.	...
City of Benares	5972	.....	...	...	11 Oct.
City of Calcutta	7630	.....	...	...	22 "
City of Paris	9232	.....	9/10 Oct.	...	2 Nov.
City of Birmingham	7473	.....	21 "	...	9 "
*Newby Hall	4388	5 Oct.	29 "	...	19 "
City of Glasgow	6592	16 "	7/8 Nov.	...	28 "
Trafford Hall	5924	23 "	16 "	...	6 Dec.
City of Athens	5294	31 "	23 "	...	13 "
City of Karachi	5666	8 Nov.	3 Dec.	...	21 "
City of Lahore	6875	30 "	23 "	...	1913
City of Paris	9232	11 Dec.	2/3 Jan.	...	14 Jan.
			1913		

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Merton Hall, Netherby Hall, Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	645
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	804
Liverpool	605	937	462	...

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
a Kanzler	3000	Schapp	19th Oct. 1912.
Somali	2655	Kasch	4th Nov. 1912.
a Markgraf	3880	Jantzen	19th " 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 3rd September, 1912.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	" 8,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	" 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,350,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTS CUPS AND BOWLS

IS ONE OF OUR LEADING LINES.

WE have now on view a handsome collection of PRESENTATION PLATE embracing the latest ideas and productions of the best Art. Apart from originality in design of the whole collection offered, there are many pieces, however, which can claim

ACTUAL "INDIVIDUALITY"

of craftsmanship.

These special designs are of Hall-marked Sterling Silver and in accordance with our well-known reputation they have had added to them the characteristic feature of English sturdiness and the Highest Finish.

We undertake the engraving of INSCRIPTIONS, CRESTS and MONOGRAMS on gold and silver articles and guarantee the very best work and prompt execution of orders.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and WATCH-MAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

"SHELL" 150°

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 20 Meadow Street, Opp. Danney & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

The Surest Test for Tyres—actual Road Mileage—has always proved the Superiority of .....

DUNLOPS

With Tyres, the duration of service depends directly upon quality.

The manufacturers of Dunlop Motor Tyres never sacrifice quality for the sake of reducing price: their fixed practice is to manufacture the best tyres possible, tyres which will yield the maximum of mileage.

DUNLOP

Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace Street.
MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.
CALCUTTA, 3 Mangoe Lane.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

FROM and after the 7th instant, THIS AGENCY of the SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE) will be represented by Mr. G. FERRERO who is APPOINTED to and will act as AGENT.

G. TIMOSCI.
Ag. Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882,

and

In the matter of the QUEEN SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or about the 14th day of October, 1912 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to R. N. Lang Esquire the Official Liquidator of the said Company in his office in the High Court Buildings or to the Undersigned his attorneys and if so required by Notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or his attorneys are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 18th day of October 1912 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon before the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the said High Court is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1912.

NANU HORMASJI AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

and

In the matter of the QUEEN SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).

BY an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter dated the 30th day of September, 1912 on the Petition of Dady Limji Bottliboye a Creditor of the abovenamed Company it was ordered by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar that the said Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited be wound up by the said Court and by the same order Basil N. Lang Esquire has been appointed Official Liquidator and 18th day of October, 1912 has been appointed for adjudicating upon the debts and claims due by the Company and for settling the list of contributories if any.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1912.

NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. OOSMAN ESSA ALI, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our client the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written ALL persons having any interest in or claim to the said property or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, lien, lease, use, trust, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to us in writing at our office at 18 Esplanade Road within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ali Umar Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 66—square yards, or thereabouts entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 937, New No. 8110, Old Survey No. 1827, and New Survey No. 1153 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6012 and Street Nos. 53-55 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Ali Umer Street on or towards the North by the houses of Hasan Miya Kamrudin Fathan and on or towards the South by the house of Ahmed Osman Jubadin.—Dated the 7th day of October 1912.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1909.

MATHURADAS ROWJI a firm..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

1 JAVERVAHU widow of DAYAL KHIMJI.
2. VALLABHDAS TULSIDAS.
3. VITHALDAS NARANDAS, the executors of the last will and testament of DAYAL KHIMJI deceased and
4. TULSIDAS LUXMIDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of April 1910 the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on TUESDAY the 8th day of October, 1912, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, with the bangalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banganga Road Walkeshwar outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 2284 and Street Nos. 8, 10, 12 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji on the north partly by the Dharamshala of Jivraj Mukunji and partly by the Dharamshala of Bhowsar caste, on the South by the Dharamshala of Motabes (Shoe makers) Community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the plaintiff's abovenamed at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE is hereby given that two Preference Share Certificates Nos. 16180, 16181 and two Ordinary Share Certificates Nos. 81980, 81981 of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., standing in the names of the persons Undersigned respectively are LOST, MISPLACED, or STOLEN of which the Company has been informed. Those who will misuse them will do so at their own risk.

N. G. PARANJPE.
H. B. KATTY,
Sangli.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. VISHVANATH HARI MANTRI, has contracted TO SELL to our client, the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances and claims. All persons having any claims against or interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of gift, sale, inheritance, trust, possession in charge, maintenance, residence, mortgage, lien, use, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherewise the sale will be completed after expiration of the abovementioned period without any regard to such claim, if any, which would be considered as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of ground or Oart called Bherolebhat, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Chowpatty Road, leading to the Malbar Point without the Fort of Bombay, within the Sub-Registrar of Bombay containing by admeasurement 622—Square Yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 344, New No. 2208, and Old Survey No. 627, and New Survey No. 66-7983 and 7-7983, with the dwelling-house standing in it assessed under Municipality D Ward No. 2669, Street No. 6, and bounded as follows; viz. East by the property of Laxman Raghunath. West by the property now of the Improvement Trust. North by Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit Mill, South by a passage ten feet in width belonging to the said Oart and which property was formerly in possession of the said Hari Gangaji and is now in the possession of Vishvanath Hari his son.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1912.

HIRALAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest of the Insolvents in 87 shares of the Akola and Mid India Mills, as well as in the agreement of Commission.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Wagji Mulji and others insolvents. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th October, at 3 p. m. (S.T.).

87 shares of the Akola and Mid India Mills standing in the names of the insolvents as well as in the agreement of commission.

The shares bear the following Nos. 135 to 166, 169 to 172, 361 to 372, 374 to 377, 654 to 668, 1032 to 1041, 1049 to 1051, 1494 to 1500—87 shares.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the right title and interest of the Insolvents in a house in camp, Aden.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esquire., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Toolsidas Jugjivan, and Lakhmidas Jagjiwan, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 8th day of October, 1912 at 5 p. m. (S. T.), the right title and interest of the above Insolvents in the undermentioned house situate in the camp Aden, in section A, street 2, number of grant 59, house No. 38 having frontage 49 ft. depth 75 ft area 3675 sq. feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers at their office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of the undermentioned insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1912, at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the right title and interest of the following insolvents in the unrecovered outstandings as per lists.

Insolvents.	Amounts.
Chunilal Sakerlal.....Rs.	1,06,909-0-7
Tokersey Rowjee..... ,,	4,698-3-6
Joosub Jooma Memon..... ,,	1,797-8-6
Esoofally Ebrahimjee } ,,	701-2-3
Dawoodi Bora and anr. }	

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The lists of outstandings and conditions of sale can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th October, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

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AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Substantial Teak and Blackwood Highly Polished Artistic and New Designed Household Furniture.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 10th October at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co. and next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co. in Medows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been removed for sale) the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed artistic and Mahogany polished household furniture such as teak and blackwood single and double door cupboards, rich tapestry and velvet lined teak and blackwood suites of sofas and chairs, marble and tile topped teapoys, half back and relining sofas, verandah benches, book cases, cupboards, ladies' and gentlemen's writing tables, hat stands, washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, mirrored side-boards, dining tables, arm and armless easy Curzon and low chairs, book stands, dumb-waiters, terracotta figures, corner cabinets, wall brackets, dinner sets, Chinaware, iron bedsteads, Vilophone etc. etc. the property of D. McGregor Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
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Bombay, 8th October, 1912.

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No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878. under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th October, 1912 at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

8 cases wines; 22 cases canned as paragus; cases milk; nails and rivets; cigarettes; hardware; sulphuricether; matches; bales strawboards; kegs paint and phenyle, 31 bags sugar, bags rice and betelnuts, bundles buckets, gunny bags; tobacco; dry fish; cast iron spikes; planks; fire bricks; galvanised sheets and tubes, iron and steel bars; waste paper; 1100 ruby drawplates, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th October, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 22, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:

Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.
18	496	41	700
19	474		
22	284	42	716
24	405	79	160

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the plots will take place on Plot No. 22.

Architects interests in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th October, 1912.

CC-0. Mumukshu Bhawan Varanasi Collection. Digitized by eGangotri with funding from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [7TH OCT. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	11	12,590
B. B. and C. I. Railway	16	19,039

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 10 lakhs up. The Bank rate is at present 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 1-4s 1-32d T.T., 1-4s 1-16d on Demand and 1-4s 9-32d for 3 months' sight credits. There has been a small enquiry for Bank remittance. Few private bills are offering, Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. 26th Oct.
Do. do France	...171 to 171 1-4.
Do. do Marks	...139 to 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...154 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...213 1-4
Japan ,,	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 96 1-6 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement. Only a very moderate business has been done and there has been practically no change during the day, rates closing as under.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 96 1	0
Settlement	,, 95 14	0 to 95 15 0

BULLION:—

On Saturday bar silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 23 5-8 & 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 23 11-16. New York was 1-8 up at 64 1-8. The local market is quiet but steady. Only a small business has been done and there has been little or no change in prices. Rates for ready and forward are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23 15	3
Australian ,,	,,	23 15	3
Sovereigns ,,	,,	15 0	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	,,	75 0	0
1st Settlement	,,	75 4	0
2nd Settlement	,,	75 8	0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	,,	84 6	0
1st Settlement	,,	84 10	0
2nd Settlement	,,	84 14	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The home markets closed rather easier on Saturday, and further small to moderate fluctuations are likely in the near future. The tone of private telegrams is bullish, and purchases are recommended at present prices. The local market opened quiet but steady, the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 296-97. During the day there has been little business doing and prices have given way about Rs. 2 all round, closing as under.

The ready market is steady with a moderate enquiry. Early arrivals of new crop Bengals are fetching good prices.

QUOTATIONS:— NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	302-3 March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	294 1-2 ,,
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	,,	290 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	,,	287 ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	282 ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	,,	279 ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	,,	270 ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	,,	260 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	259 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	261 Dec.
,, ,, ,,	,,	264 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	,,	245 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	20,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6 03	6 03	6 03
—05	—05	—05
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6 04	6 05	6 07
—05	—06	—06
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
6 08	6 09	6 09
—06	—06	—06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market continues quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	9 15	0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913	,,	10 8	3 B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs.	8 4	9 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	,,	7 13	0 B.T.
Yellow ,, ,,	,,	8 14	0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	54 8	0
Black Kutni	,,	47 0	0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	12 11	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	39 0	0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	25 8	0
Forward	,,	24 8	0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	Rs.	45 12	0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8 0	0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5	0 B.T.
,, May 1913	,,	5 8	0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,750
Bank of India	66
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Spec'n	75

MILLS.

David	512 1-2 murat
Kohinoor	832-1-2 ,,
Manockji Petit	3,275 ,,
New Great Eastern	275 ,,
Standard	1,480 ,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	173
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	185
Bombay S. N. Ord.	292 1-2
do Pref.	295
Colaba Land and Mill	1,572 1-2
Treacher and Co	480

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej	700
Tapti Valley	575

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	216	bales.
Wheat	11,038	cwts.
Linseed	2,299	,,
Rapeseed	330	,,
Gingelyseed	937	,,
Poppyseed	70	,,
Groundnuts	363	,,
Castorseed	6,716	,,
Rice	1,394	,,
Myrabollams	908	,,
Cottonseed	560	,,
Mowrasead	1,010	,,
Gram	5,413	,,
Joowar	1,165	,,
Maize	9	,,
Barley	4,629	,,

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 14th Sept. 1912, were Rs. 3,260, making the total earning for the period 1st January 1912 to 14th Sept. 1912 Rs. 1,15,650.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 5th Oct. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 28th Sept. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 28. Rs.	Oct. 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,39,74,196	1,16,51,091
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	11,21,78,493	11,20,18,044
Post Bills	4,463	4,463
Sundries	20,17,275	20,99,432
	14,87,74,427	14,63,73,030
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,35,93,205	2,58,51,617
Other authorised Securities	8,85,326	8,85,326
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	99,04,726	95,05,716
Loans do. do.	4,58,12,759	4,04,07,668
Bills discounted and purchased	1,58,25,468	1,57,44,853
Dead Stock	2,35,547	2,35,546
Stamps	4,326	4,242
Bullion	11,49,261	11,09,703
Balances with other Banks	4,39,229	5,46,147
Sundries	1,78,879	2,08,425
Cash	5,07,50,573	5,17,73,787
	14,87,74,427	14,63,73,030

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st Oct., 1912, as compared with the statement of 24th Sept. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 24. Rs. a. p.	Oct. 1. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office	1,83,30,358 10 2	1,79,06,891 14 8
Other Deposits, &c	17,85,13,214 9 4	17,20,42,381 8 11
Bank Post Bills, &c	17,50,410 11 1	11,91,854 9 10
Sundries	17,55,663 10 8	18,63,695 3 2
	23,86,49,647 9 3	23,13,07,323 4 7
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,13,00,970 0 0	2,17,82,365 0 0
other authorized Investments	91,94,007 0 0	96,51,197 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,88,69,085 2 1	3,82,10,890 12 6
Accounts of Credit on do	4,41,13,829 5 5	4,65,84,446 3 5
Bills discounted, &c	3,48,30,762 3 6	3,50,74,174 13 7
Balances with other Banks	15,03,860 14 1	14,89,316 2 6
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	25,03,960 7 4	25,04,965 14 11
Stamps	12,259 13 2	12,051 1 2
Sundries	4,14,926 8 5	3,98,399 14 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	15,27,38,661 6 0	15,57,15,306 14 11
Cash, &c., at Branches	8,59,10,986 3 3	7,55,92,016 5 8
	23,46,69,647 9 3	23,13,07,323 4 7

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	13,48,220	Decrease.
Government at Branches	9,24,953	Increase.
Other Deposits	64,70,833	Decrease.
Post Bills	5,55,556	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,55,585	Increase.
Loans	6,58,195	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	24,65,617	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	2,43,412	Do.
Cash at Head Office	45,13,119	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	58,05,851	Do.

Percentage 39.16.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAIG—September 18, at Simla, the wife of Lieut-Colonel P B Haig, I.M.S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim.—"A single penny fairly got is worth a thousand that are not."—German Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's[s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsetta" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Maumad Express	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	.....	12-0

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March	Tartare — Ganne
Overture	Si J'Etais Roi — Adam
Valse	Gold and Silver — Lehar
Selection	The Pink Lady — Caryll
Dance	In the Shadows — Finck
Selection	The Quaker Girl — Monckton
Patrol	Wee Macgregor — Amers

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTI.—The Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Major A. F. D. Stuart[and officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Pomp and Circumstance — Edgar
Overture	Haydee — Auber
Valse	Belle Amie — Meissler
Selection	The Girl from Kay's — Caryll
Russani	
Danse	Danse des Zauves — Leslie
Serenade	My Girl — Douglas
Selection	The Mousme — Monckton
Two-Step	Silver Heels — Moret

MOSQUITO LARVOE.—Another long list is again published of places in Bombay where mosquito larvæ were found during last week by the Malaria staff of the Public Works Department. They number altogether more than 153, and are confined to the A. and D. Wards.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychellis, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi' Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique. Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Palamcotta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. on Tuesday the 8th inst. instead of as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A FIRE ACCIDENT.—The Fort Fire Brigade received intimation yesterday afternoon that a fire had broken out in a godown at Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvi. The Fort engine and the engines from Byculla Tank and Mandvi were called out. The combined efforts of the three brigades got the flames under in a short time. The damage was not great, and only a few cases of matches were destroyed.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The impression created in the mind by watching the film that illustrates the "Sinking of the Steamer "Helvetia," forming as it does an actual record of the event, except of course of the collision itself, is one of surprise that in the short space of about ten minutes so large a mass of wood and iron can be engulfed in a volume of water, and be lost to sight for ever. Except those who are the unenviable witnesses by force of circumstances of such a disaster which is a calamity to so many, it is not possible for anyone to realise the awe that is felt in witnessing the reality, and as the lives of all on board the sinking vessel had been saved, those on board the surviving vessel were able complacently to watch the "Helvetia" go to her doom. No one should miss seeing this very unique record, as well as the drama "After Darkness Light," which is an interesting plot well put together: and, with a careful selection of comic films, an excellent programme is offered this week, and maintains the reputation that the "Excelsior" has gained for both the character and the excellence of the pictures shown on the screen for some years past. The management in response to many requests has decided to adopt bi-weekly programmes, and due notice will be given of the change.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water as at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Oct.				
8	m 9 31	27 11	m 2 58	17 3
	a 9 57	27 8	a 3 44	16 7
9	m 10 13	28 6	m 3 49	16 9
	a 10 44	28 10	a 4 21	15 5
10	m 10 52	28 9	m 4 33	16 7
	a 11 27	29 7	a 4 56	14 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 8 (Tuesday)	6h 31m	6h 23m
,, 9 (Wednesday)	6h 31m	6h 22m
,, 10 (Thursday)	6h 31m	6h 21m

PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter, Oct. 4th. 2h. 13-1m. a.m. New Moon, 10th 7h. 10-6m. p.m. First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 36-2m. a.m. Full Moon. 8h0-5m. a.m.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Improvement Trust Act Amendment Bill.

ANOTHER SCENE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the President, occupying the chair.

The Corporation considered two letters from the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. In the first letter it was stated, after having acknowledged the receipt of the Corporation letter regarding the City of Bombay Improvement Act Amendment Bill, that many of the suggestions contained in the said letter had been considered by the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred, and that when the Report of the Select Committee issued a further reply to the letter would be sent together with a copy of the Report. It was added that the Select Committee had been asked to report by the 24th instant.

In the second letter was forwarded a copy of the Report the Select Committee and of the Bill as amended by them.

In moving that the letter be recorded Sir Phirozeshah Mehta observed that no opportunity was given to the Corporation before or after the drafting of the Cill to make suggestions or recommendation. When the Corporation asked to read in its suggestions when the Improvement Trust Act Ammendment Bill was drafted in 1907, a committee was appointed to report on it. When the report was before the Corporation, some of the members said that they had no time to make their minutes and therefore the report was sent back to the committee. In the meantime the members who were in the Legislative Council and also on the Select Committee knew that the Bill was to be withdrawn and it was ultimately withdrawn, and no report was submitted.

The Corporation did not know what amendments Government proposed to make, and could not consider any definite proposals. The Corporation were not given the opportunity to consider the new amendments proposed, which the Improvement Trust and the Municipal Commissioner had. When the Corporation sent in their suggestions which were not accepted on the ground that they could not be considered after the Bill had been drafted, the same reply was given to the representative of the Corporation on the Legislative Council, when he moved the amendments suggested by the Corporation. Thus the Corporation had no opportunity to consider the Bill or make suggestions. This he said because the member in charge of the Bill had given out in the course of his reply that the Corporation knew of the amendments for a long time.

Mr. Shapurji S. Mistry, seconding the proposition, urged that there should be much larger representation of the Corporation on the Improvement Trust Board than there was at present.

Mr. Jamsetji Wadia: There are eleven members of the Corporation on the Board.

Mr. Mistry said they were not their representatives and they were useless there.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne rose to a point of order. He asked if Mr. Mistry could criticise the work of members on the Trust Board, which question was not before the meeting.

The President asked Mr. Mistry to confine his remarks to the question before the house.

Mr. Mistry then criticised the way in which the Council dealt with the Bill.

Mr. Milne again called the President's attention to Mr. Mistry diverting from the proposition before them.

Mr. Mistry complained that he should not be interrupted by besoted members who knew nothing about municipal affairs.

On the suggestion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Mistry withdrew the word "besoited."

Mr. Mistry was continuing his remarks, when members cried out "sit down."

Mr. Mistry said the more you ask me to curtail my remarks, the more lenghty speeches he would make.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

THE GOWALIA TANK SITE.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, requesting the orders of the Corporation as to whether the site of the Gowalia Tank should be utilized for buildidg purposes or reserved for recreation purposes.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter be referred to a committee. He said that the Corporation would do well to accept the recommendation of the Commissioner that the site should not be utilized for building purposes.

Mr. Mistry did not agree with the remark.

Dr. Sukhia on principle was against the site being reserved as a recreation ground. He urged for the decision of the Corporation at once. He was surprized why Sir Pherozeshah did not at once move that the site should not be built upon when he had such strong opinion on the subject.

The proposition was carried.

PROPOSED COOPERAGE PROMENADE.

Further consideration was given to the following proposition moved by Mr. Kavasji Jehangir at the last meeting: "That the Commissioner be requested to report the cost of making on the north end of the Cooperage a promenade thirty feet wide with about fifty, benches to be placed on either side and with a sufficient number of lights of the same type as were now fitted up at Chowpatty to be placed on either side of the promenade. That the Commissioner be requested to put himself in communication with the Chairman of the Improvement Trust and to ascertain whether the Improvement Trust would allow such benches and lights to be placed on this part of the Cooperage."

The Commissioner did not think that the Municipality should spend more money on ground made over to the Improvement Trust to which body as was stated by Mr. Mistry, the Corporation were already giving a large share of expenditure. He was also of opinion that it was not disirable to provide benches there, as it would only provide seats for undesirable persons.

On being put to the vote, the proposition was rejected.

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

Further consideration was given to the following proposition moved by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and seconded by. Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia at the meeting held on the 22nd August:—"That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the representation made to them in pursuance of the Corporation Resolution, dated the 24th August, 1911, for amending the Municipal Act, so as to enable the Municipality to exercise efficient control over the importation and sale of milk, and to request that the proposed legislation be expedited."

Mr. Mistry remarked that the bill had long been drafted and yet nothing was done in the matter.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

GENERAL BOOTH MEMORIAL.

Headed by Mr. Ratan Tata's generous donation of one lakh of rupees the Salvation Army has launched a scheme for raising Rs. 7,50,000 in order to perpetuate the memory of the late General Booth in India. Amongst the objects are the following:—

	Rs.
Industrial institutions, including weaving and silk raring	1,50,000
Settlements for criminal tribes	2,00,000
Medical Institutions	1,00,000
Training colleges and headquarters	1,50,000
Missionaries from Europe	30,000
Other projects	1,20,000

About two and half a lakhs have already been secured, thus leaving about five lakhs to be raised.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 6th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 7th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total ...	nil	1
This day last year	6	6
Total mortality from all causes		95
Same date last year		105
Cholera	a 1	1

a Imported case from Satara.

THE WEATHER.

General Rain in Bombay and the Deccan.

STORM IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 7.

The depression in the Bay has its centre this morning on the Orissa Coast near False Point, and will probably move inland to-day.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the Malabar Coast, in Orissa, the southern half of Bengal and Upper Burma; fairly general in Bombay, the Deccan, Assam and Lower Burma. A few falls also occurred in south-east Madras.

Madura records one inch; Mercara, two; Poona, three; False Point, and Jessore, one; Cuttack, Barisal and Cox's Bazar, one and a half; Cherrapunji, Bhamo and Akyab, two; Myitkyina, four; and Kyaukpyu, one.

Forecast: An extension of the rainfall into Chota Nagpur, the interior of Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces.

POONA, OCT. 7.

It rained heavily in Poona for a couple of hours last night, the rain being accompanied by thunder and lightening. Good rain is also reported from the surrounding districts, where it has been badly needed for some time. The sky continues to be cloudy, and it looks as if we shall have further rain.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 7th OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains damaged 2 annas, further damage apprehended. Rain much needed generally.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking commenced and arrivals expected early. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls but want more rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Mornings somewhat cold and dewy. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy, but want more rain.

Viramgam.—Drought still continues. Cotton crop making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Showery. Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fail. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well, Crop prospects generally good.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased in Kathiawar and skies are lightly to moderately clouded there, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess in Kathiawar. Minimum temperature is in defect at Neemuch.

The Konkan.—Cloud has again increased and skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan. Sholapur has had 0·13", Bijapur 0·63", Poona 3·12" and Ahmednagar 0·46. Skies have become heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Malegaon; the minimum is also higher than usual at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall, thought light or moderate, has been nearly general on the Malabar Coast and moderately heavy in the Bombay Deccan. No rain, beyond a few very light showers at Colombo and Ratnagiri, has been reported from any other station. Cloud has increased in the north Konkan and also in Cutch and Kathiawar. Conditions are favourable for thunder-showers in the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Bombay Deccan and local rain appears probable on the Malabar Coast. A few falls may occur on the north Konkan Coast.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	0·00
Jask	92·3	76·3	...	0·00
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	100·3	68·5	...	4·50
Rawalpindi	97·9	59·9	...	13·99
Lahore	101·9	60·7	...	16·29
Sirsa	101·3	69·0	...	10·51
Ambala	96·5	65·9	...	26·34
Delhi	95·0	70·8	...	28·90
Agra	97·5	70·0	...	23·64
Mainpuri	90·3	66 6	...	33·90
Jhansi	93·0	68·5	...	33·94
Cawnpore	92·2	67·9	...	30·19
Allahabad	93·6	69·0	...	26·38
Jacobabad	105·1	67 8	...	1·09
Karachi	87·0	75·0	...	3·17
Ajmer	93·6	71·2	...	12 77
Jaipur	97·2	67·6	...	28·11
Kotah	96·1	69·6	...	23·86
Bauj	95·5	74·0	...	20·08
Dwarka	86·3	79·2	...	22 71
Veraval	84·9	73·8	...	27·82
Rajkot	95·1	68·3	...	31·49
Bhavnagar Para	94·0	73·0	...	39·00
Surat	94·4	74·6	...	52·70
Ahmedabad	95·1	73·7	...	38·21
Deesa	97·3	65·9	...	21·35
Neemuch	91·9	63·0	...	23·16
Indore	89·1	64·6	...	26·42
Jubbulpore	90·8	64·8	...	40·36
Saugor	91·8	65·6	...	21·85
Hoshangabad	90 1	68·4	...	37·28
Khandwa	93·2	70·6	...	15·75
Akola	94·7	70·5	...	18·77
Amraoti	91·3	70·8	...	22·41
Nagpur	92·1	69·8	...	45·46
Chanda	93·5	69·0	...	41·65
Saipur	90·7	69·6	...	44·75
BOMBAY	88·1	79·4	...	49·35
Ratnagiri	86·3	75·9	0·09	86·29
Mormugao	84·7	74·7	...	38·82
Karwar	84·2	72·5	...	97·12
Malegaon	96·4	72·1	...	10.97
Ahmednagar	92·6	71·0	0·46	7·55
Poona	91·5	69·8	3·12	16·81
Sholapur	91·3	72·1	0·13	13·07
Bijapur	90·2	70·3	0·63	9·35
Belgaum	82·3	66·5	0·01	64·20
Aurangabad	94·9	73·7	...	14·45
Nizamabad (Indur)	91·4	69·7	...	30·28
Hyderabad	90·3	70·7	...	19·69
Mangalore	84·3	74·8	0·12	128·93
Calicut	82·3	77·1	0·18	117·89
Cochin	82·7	73·7	0·61	112·42
Colombo	86·5	76·0	0·15	82·16
Masulipatam	92·2	79·2	...	30·52
Bellary	93·0	73 3	...	13·90
Cuddapah	96·7	76·8	...	21·54
Madras	97 0	78·5	...	10·75
Bangalore	82·8	67·3	...	35·71
Coimbatore	89·9	69·3	0 01	9·11
Trichinopoly	91·1	75·3	...	11·97
Negapatam	90·7	76·7	...	6·12

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mirzapur is in the clutches of dengue fever. No a single household has escaped from the disease.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who is now in Ceylon, will leave Colombo for Calcutta, on the 9th instant.

Sir Reginald Craddock, Home Member of the Council, will probably attend the Central Provinces Jubilee at Nagpur, on the 16th and 17th December.

The Rev. R. U. Pattt, late of the College of Clergy, Madras, has been appointed Sub-Warden and Bursar of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

Mr. D. R. Davidson, of the South Australian Government Emigration Department, arrived in Secunderabad re-cently. His object in coming is to arrange for time expired soldiers to go to Australia.

A serious outbreak of bubonic plague is reported from Central Asia. Five deaths were reported within forty-eight hours from Chornoyarsk, a small village on the Kirghiz steppe.

Surat Parsis have nominated, as the Parsi delegates for the vacancy in the Surat matrimonial court, the names of Mr. Dorabji Bhikhaji Rabadi engineer, and Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Enti.

Mr. Anderson, Consul-General for the United States of America, paid Delhi a visit at the end of last week, being interested in the great changes that are being made in it. He left on Sunday for Bombay en route for England.

Sir James Meston will open the new Bengal North-Western Railway Bridge over the Ganges at Allahabad on the 31st October. The bridge, a fine piece of engineering work, which took three years to construct, gives the B. N. W. Railway direct access to Allahabad.

Madras is the largest exporter of unfinished leather in the world with its exports of the value of Rs. 3 3-4 crores annually. The hides and skins eventually reach Germany, which reaps a bumper harvest of profits. Bombay and Calcutta come next in the scale of hide exporters.

The Government of Burma have sent a letter of warning to the Rangoon Moslem Association that effective measures should be adopted to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of the scandal in regard to destitute pilgrims who are stranded year after year in Jeddah in large numbers.

The total expenditure on account of the State Public, Local Fund, and private aided hospitals and dispensaries in Mysore State in 1911, amounted to Rs. 4,02,355 against Rs

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay 1,775 tons, Captain N. Leslie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (30th August) with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Sanuku Maru, 3,789 tons, Captain J. Teranaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons. Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c., with a general cargo and passengers,

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamers Nawab, 2,041 tons. Captain H. E. Kass, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Umona 2,388 tons, Captain W. G. Rivers, will sail to-day for Middlesbro, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Singu 1,912 tons, Captain T. Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Karachi, with 192, 137 gallons petrolium. She will sail to-day for Rangoon with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

Rewa .....T Kerr ....Transport In Stream.
Dunrobin.....Carr..... .....
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A G Harold.....Troopship
Naderi.....1168 Hughes .....Bo and P S N Co
Kasinga.....2927 Eiford..... .....
Kasara.....505 King .....M M & Co
Singu .....1912 Taylor.....Shaw Wallace and Co
Clan Macaulay...1775 Leslie.....J F and Co
Sanuku Maru .....3787 Iarahaka .....N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sardegna	3224	Mezio			R Line
B Barsano	2762	Boxhall	K'chi		J F & Co
C&R City of Calcutta	4886	Elliott		11-10	K N & Co
D&E Chanda	3951	Tice			M M & Co
N Umona	2388	Rivers	Middlesbro		W & A G & Co
O Strathleven	2845	Brown	Philadelphia		R A Willis
P Kattenturm	3471	Volkmann	Hamburg		W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Verawa	3359	Sparrow		M M & Co
2	Circassia	4326	Osborne	L'pool	9-10
3	Rajah	3634	Thomson	Java	7-10 W & A G & Co / T M and Co
4	Gedding Court	2495	Gleghorn	Antwerp	J M & Co
6	Nippon	4015	Tarabochia	Kobe	8-10 A L S N Co
7	Semiramis	2352	Belaffer		A L S N Co
9	India	4178	Gordon	Shanghai	9-10 P & O S N Co
12 & 13	Persia	4155	Bradshaw	London	19-10 P & O Co
16	Palamcotta	2207	Catbush	Durban	8-10 M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bo S N Co
Indrawati	573	Ismail	Bo S N Co

P & O Dock.

Edith	1815	Beebing	Repairing J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Singu	Taylor	Rangoon Sept 12
	Clan Macaulay	Leslie	Glasgow Aug 30
	Sanuku Maru	Teranaka	Kobe Sept 7

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi
	Nawab	Kass	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Umona, Rivers for Middlesbro.
„ Singu, Taylor for Rangoon,

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Sardegna for Genoa, &c.
„ Firozi for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris, passed Perim on the morning of the 6th instant and is due to arrive here at 6 a.m. on Friday the 11th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—49 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 59 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 21 bales wool, M Balia; 13 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 15 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 137 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co; 200 tons manganese, K Nixon and Co; 29 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Bassano s—1,200 tons manganese ore, F Morrison and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 40 bales cotton, and woolen cuttings, M Somjee 1837 cwts cottonseed oil cakes The Jamshed Mills; 195 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Geddington Court s—201 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 27 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 540 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—2,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 412 cwts cottonseed, R Jeowandas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy; 12,012 cwts linseed, C C Boggiano and Co.

Geddington Court s—1,006 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co 220 bales cotton W. Wolf and Sons; 10 tons tin clipping N. Futeally and Co; 2,001 cwts cottonseed, C Boggiano and Co.

Gramsbergen s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 116 bales cotton, Kalli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 5,000 cwts bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co; 110 bales cotton waste. J Visram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

Den of Crombe s—100 tons old iron, A Abdulally.

FOR PALERMO

Sardegna s —4,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—2,000 cwts wheat, 1,001 cwts linseed, 500 cwts castorseed. C Boggiano and Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co; 200 bales cotton. W Wolf and Sons.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sardegna s—2,009 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Smeiramis s—100 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nippon s—400 bales twist, the M B Kaisha.

India s-36 bales twist M M Essabhoy 78cwts coplate, 15 cwts kadoo, 3 cwts aloes, Hargowan; 37 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, B Dhunjee and Co; 13 cwts kadoo, 10 cwts aloes, M Soonderjee and Co; 31 cwts dry fruit, K Hansraj.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—15 chests opium, H Kedarmal 20 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 35 chests opium, P Ganeshdas; 15 chests opium, B Balchandas; 10 chests opium, Bhagasha 10 chests opium, D Kudanmal.

Nippon s—100 bales twist, the M B Kaisha; 20 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 5 chests opium, A E J Abraham; 30 chests opium, A Cassum.

FOR KOBE.

Nippon s—200 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of „ The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 8th October, 1912.

ARMS AND THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

THIS time last year one of the European firms who finance the gun trade were directing the attention of their constituents to a remarkably cheap lot of Austrian military rifles which had just come into the market, having been discarded for more modern weapons. They numbered a quarter of a million and were being offered—with proportionate numbers of cartridges—at five francs each, or about three rupees per rifle. The Antwerp firm holding the option of this transaction issued circulars to likely purchasers, and there were apprehensions that a number of them might be purchased and shipped to Muscat and from thence to the North-West Frontier of India, where they could be sold to the tribes at a hundred rupees a piece. But the bazaars in the Arabian port were already overstocked, while the closeness of the British blockade prevented the local dealers from finding customers for weapons which were liable to seizure during their transit to the opposite coast. Hence no business was done with the Muscat firms and we heard a few days ago that the whole of the Austrian arms had been purchased—at a considerable reduction in the price at which they were originally offered—for shipment to Djibutil, the French port in the Red Sea from whence the Abyssinians, and the tribes in the hinterland obtain their weapons. The recent Anglo-Egyptian expedition against one of the latter revealed that they were armed with modern rifles which they used with disastrous results to the troops, and the latest transaction makes it evident that until the Powers can agree upon a conjoint policy for the suppression of the traffic, the uncivilised peoples of the world will have little difficulty in drawing their supplies from the European houses engaged in the trade.

The Muscat regulations for the limitation of transactions in rifles came into operation a month ago, and the first result was the seizure of a cargo which was not sent to the official warehouse, as required by the new provisions. Appeals were made to the French Government for intervention on the ground that the local houses would be ruined unless they were given opportunities of clearing off their stocks, as well as compensation for the closure of the traffic. With the reassembling of Parliament, we shall have fuller information on these points, when the Foreign Secretary can be interrogated regarding them and the communications that have doubtless passed between London and Paris touching this development and its bearing on French treaty-rights. It is to be hoped, however, that the fullest encouragement will be given to the Sultan, to observe to regulations he is qualified to issue as an independent ruler, as any modification of them for sentimental or commercial reasons would stay the strangulation of a traffic which Great Britain is determined to suppress at all costs. In this connection we would draw attention to a chapter in a recent publication entitled "From the Black Mountain to Waziristan" by Colonel Wylly, which may be read with profit by those wishing to comprehend the dangerous situation that has arisen on the North-west border through the facilities given to the tribes of arming themselves *via* Muscat. It sketches the rise of the trade a few years ago to meet the demands from Afghanistan and the frontier for magazine rifles, and the operations undertaken by the British Government for checking it, which were unfortunately not commenced until after immense quantities of arms had been passed up from the Mekran Coast to eager buyers among the Amir's subjects and the independent Pathans. It is estimated that the latter have a rifle per unit of a fighting strength reckoned at two hundred thousand, while any small consignments which still reach Kabul, are brought up by agents of the tribes. It is impossible to give even approximate figures for Afghanistan, but it is significant that the Amir in one of his latest public utterances congratulated his subjects upon being fully armed, a strange contrast to the policy of his predecessor under whom the importation of modern arms of precision was a forbidden traffic.

Colonel Wylly's book is a useful addition to war literature of the frontier, as it contains descriptions, drawn from a number of previous publications, of all the punitive expeditions which have issued from Peshawar, since the British occupation of the border capital some sixty years ago. It appears that these have occurred at the average of one per annum, and still the end is not in sight, as at this time last year the Waziris were raiding British villages and a force was assembled on their border with orders to advance if the tribe rejected the ultimatum sent to them. More recently the Mullahs have preached a *Jehad* against us, because it was rumoured that the Loi-Shillman railway scheme was to be taken up again by the Government of India, although the tribes had been assured of its definite abandonment five years ago. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the inter-tribal feuds, which show no signs of diminution, prevent a national combination against us and that no popular leader has yet appeared who could persuade them to forget their differences and unite for the conflict which every trans-border Pathan believes to be inevitable, when Kabul unfurls the green flag of Islam. In this book we have an account of the dissensions that keep the tribes apart, as well as the fighting standards of every clan from the historic Black Mountain to the Quetta border, and their preparedness for hostilities whenever a suitable opportunity occurs, and it is impossible to peruse its facts without making a tribute to the sagacity and skill of the British officers who control these explosive elements and preserve peace along four hundred miles of frontier. It is noticeable that the author does not commit himself to any opinions regarding the policy of the Amir which has been under the observation of other recent writer, as a consequence of his alleged partiality to the Pan-Islamic movement and his experiment in the pacification of Khost, wherein unrest is again appearing. It is impossible, however, to believe that the Kabul ruler contemplates leading a mid-Asian *Jehad* as his personal inclinations are towards peace and the maintenance of his treaty obligations, an attitude which was well-expressed in his address at the Ramzan Durbar last month and, as we know from other sources, the Pathans who had been awaiting a signal from Kabul for a general insurrection have been disillusioned by recent events which showed that the Amir could not trust his troops and had to rely upon the adventitious aid of the Mullahs to restore order in one of his provinces. They are, therefore, in a pacific mood at present, as evinced by the respite we are having from frontier raids, though the local clergy are urging the resumption of active operations in British territory as their arms ought to be used against somebody and that is the best objective for them. But for the reasons already stated, there is no cohesion among the clans, and its absence is the best guarantee for the continuance of the armed neutrality of the border, while they are, moreover, aware that a repetition of the war of a dozen years ago would provoke hostilities that might not terminate until their highlands had passed under British domination, an eventuality which is unthinkable in Pathan patriotism and which they will do their utmost to avert.

THE AMERICAN WORKMAN. COMMENTING on the "Atlantic Monthly's" articles on the relation of the American workingman to the Protective tariff, the "New York Times" declares that the American worker is a real myth. Practically in the field of industry affected by the Protective Tariff the American workman has ceased to exist and is undergoing a gradual, certain and not slow process of extinction. Mr. Lauck, the writer of the "Atlantic's" articles, who for four years had charge of the field-work of the Industrial Immigration Commission, explains the situation. In his view the "protective tariff" taxes and greatly raises the price of nearly everything he buys, but freely admits labour, which is the only thing he has to sell. With bitter irony the law pretends to exclude competition for contract labour; but no contract is needed to carry to their shores every year an ever-increasing crowd of working men, working women—and worst of all, in one sense, working children. The labour imported is, in great measure, ignorant and terribly cheap, such as the immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe can supply. Ingenious machinery has made it practicable to use such labour with great profit and is steadily pushing out in every direction the American workers. Mr. Lauck states that only one out of twenty of the wage-earners in American mines and factories is found to be a native American; the remainder are aliens. Among them immigrants of non-English-speaking races and of inferior standards of living, representing the lowest level of the much-discussed pauper-labour of Europe are numerically predominant. It has been ascertained that of fifteen thousand heads of families, forty per cent. receive less than five hundred dollars a year, more than half got less than six hundred and the average income of the families only 721. The earnings of heads of families being too small for family support, the women and children have to work and further money is secured from taking boarders and lodgers. Rents being based on the number of rooms, every room is crowded to the limit and health, decency and morals suffer according. These facts are held to demonstrate that so far as the American workingman is concerned the protective tariff is a cruel delusion. At all events Mr. Lauck has proved a repulsive, mischievous and dangerous situation.

COMPLAINT AGAINST BOMBAY PRESS. WE find in *Commercial Intelligence* a short note by a correspondent, evidently residing in Calcutta, in which he makes a complaint against the Bombay Press. He accuses the newspapers of this City, referring to recent articles on the change of capital, of having misled British advertisers regarding the relative importance of Calcutta and Bombay, as commercial centres. We should like to say that if any British advertiser has been given a wrong impression by any of these articles, it is his own fault. We should think it, however, very unlikely that such a wrong impression can have been created. It probably exists only in the imagination of the Calcutta correspondent, and merely emanates from a livery temper, irritated by a feeling of injured pride. He attempts to prove that a misimpression has been created by quoting a series of comparative statistics relating to the two cities. The accuracy of these, we have not at the moment tested, but we readily accept them, for they are entirely beside the point. They merely show that Calcutta has at present a rather greater volume of trade than Bombay, while the correspondent carefully ignores the fact that the change of capital has not yet taken place, and will not take place till December. Neither does he take it into account that the full commercial effect of the change cannot be experienced for some time. However, whatever may be the relative positions of Calcutta and Bombay at present, it is idle to deny that the change from Calcutta to Delhi must increase the trade and importance of Bombay, while detracting from the trade and importance of Calcutta. Bombay is in rapid railway communication with Delhi, is much nearer to Europe by sea than Calcutta, and it is obvious that a great deal of merchandise, which is required at the head-quarters of the Imperial Government, and for the inhabitants of the Imperial capital, will pass through Bombay instead of being shipped to Calcutta. It is also obvious, therefore, that Bombay is deserving of increasing attention from the British advertiser, on this account, altogether beside the fact that it is itself constantly growing, and that it is the capital and principal port of the most progressive province of India.

TO SAVE THE CHILDREN. "IN Bombay City last year, 2,273 women are known to have died from causes connected with childbirth. This number is probably not complete, and it is certain that a large proportion of these lives could have been saved by proper treatment." This statement was made by His Excellency the Governor in the course of the speech he delivered at the foundation-stone ceremony of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital at Poona on Friday, and it is sufficiently terrible to awaken much commiseration for a people who are prevented by inalienable reverence for the old order from availing themselves of the relief which science now offers. At first sight, we have no doubt, many will be found ready to blame the leaders of the different communities for not organizing some scheme of education whereby Indian women can be taught the advantages accruing from faith in modern medical and surgical science; but, as Sir George Clarke pointed out, women in this country, generally, are extremely reluctant to communicate their ailments to male doctors and never consent to be examined by one until their lives are in actual peril. Indeed, Sir George might have added that there are thousands who will never submit to examination even when their lives are in danger. It is impossible not to admire the thoroughgoing consistency of those who every year face, and meet, death rather than surrender what they believe to be sound religious principle, it is satisfactory all the same to know that Government is doing all that can be done to correct this attitude, and that its effort is pursued along the wise line of educating and training women practitioners. It is a most serious problem, for not only are the lives of Indian mothers involved, but statistics show that infant life is also being wasted. In Bombay alone, in 1911, the deaths of children under five years of age worked out at 35·31 per cent., and of children under one year at 23·22 per cent. No words can describe what this terrible mortality means to the population, to say nothing of the violated sanctity of human life as such. These are the reasons which lead us to commend to public sympathy all work designed to provide medical attention, such as they will approve, for Indian women and children, and we congratulate Governent on the excellent work already accomplished in this direction.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS. As on some previous occasions there appears to be a split in the Indian Camp this year, regarding the election of a President of the Indian National Congress. So far as can be gathered the principal difficulty is in Behar the leaders of which province do not want Mr. R. N. Mudholkar the nominee of the Allahabad Committee. One story current in Bombay is that the result of the dispute will be that this year's session of the Congress will not be held at Bankipore as was at first arranged, but that it will meet at Karachi. It will seem to the outsider that it is somewhat late in the day to raise questions affecting the Presidentship. The Session is due to be held in about three months and as the President's inaugural address is expected to cover the whole range of Indian affairs, and to amount to a document of considerable length, the time now available for its compilation is not excessive. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is to be convened to settle the question.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

NEWS received from the Tibet frontier states that the Chinese soldiers who have so long been halted in Chumbi began to move yesterday. The first batch of some three hundred men is now on its way to India and will probably reach Gnatong to-day. Other parties follows the dates already notified being adhered to, and the arrangements are all working smoothly.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Monarchs on the Battle-field.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

THERE has been no lack of items of military interest during the past week, both at home and abroad. The German Emperor hastily changing his role after the conclusion of the Army manœuvres in Saxony, dropped his soldier kit at Potsdam, picked up his naval gear and has been reviewing the High Sea Fleet. The French Manœuvres have been followed throughout with interest by the President of the Republic, whilst our own King has passed a strenuous time with his army on the battlefields of East Anglia. The set-piece, and spectacular displays in the Long Valley do not appeal to His Majesty. Just as he selected the concentration of the Fleet at Weymouth for battle practice as the time see the Navy at work, so has he chosen the time of the manœuvres to judge of the progress of the Army towards the goal of efficiency. It goes without the saying that the Army has been delighted to have their King amongst them, motoring here, and riding there, now with the opposing Generals listening attentively as they unfolded their plans, and now with the advanced troops seeing how those plans were being carried out, keenly interested, closely observant, and above all knowing what it all meant and evincing a mastery of detail, which was a revelation to many of the junior officers. Nor has the enthusiasm been confined to the army—the whole country-side has metaphorically beamed at having the King in their midst coming and going amongst the farmsteads, as the tide of battle ebbed and flowed. with ever a gracious word to the farmer and his hinds as they stood to watch the struggle for the possession of this or that coign of vantage. If anything could have been done to popularize manœuvres with the farmers, it has been done by the presence of King George at the Army Manœuvres of 1912. In the manœuvres themselves there have been

MANY POINTS OF INTEREST.

The course of events in recent years has naturally indicated the eastern counties as an appropriate locality in which to carry out schemes of home defence. The country may, or may not be accessible to invasion, but assuming that it were, it would be the natural objective of an invading force, to obtain a hold on the midlands and the supplies of coal and iron so essential to our national life. According to the general idea, Red, the invading force, had effected a disembarkation on the East Coast, and occupied Swaffham and East Durham and was advancing inland on Cambridge and Bury St. Edmunds. This force was commanded by Sir Douglas Haig, and needless to say, was handled with vigour and skill. The landing having been a surprise only a weak force of Territorials was immediately available on the spot for the defence of Cambridge, till such time as the defending force, Blue, under Sir James Grierson, could be pushed up from the South by train. The Red force was, as I mentioned last week, brought up into the manœuvre area by march route, carrying out inter-divisional operations on the way. The cavalry division reached Thetford after a reconnaissance, which formed part of its Divisional Training, and was then divided between the opposing forces. These arrrangements taking place simultaneously resulted in the Divisional Training of two Divisions being carried out without the Cavalry which would on service form part of the Divisional General's command, an economy in time and money doubtless but far from being ideal as a method of carrying out efficient training. The Red force and Cavalry were billetted whilst on the march; and the supplies for the Red force were provided by local purchase, whilst the Blues were provisioned from Aldershot. Both forces were provided with a proportion of the available establishment of the Royal Flying Corps, and cyclists for, I believe, the first time were employed in Brigades in support of cavalry, and not merely as orderlies and despatch riders; motor cycles, also, were much in evidence, chiefly at the disposal of the directing and umpire staff. Motor transport has also been employed more extensively than it ever has been before. The motor-lorries have done much to shorten the long cumbersome divisional trains which when mobilized at war strength usually occupy, and often block, many miles of road. Motor ambulances were also made use of in place of the horse drawn vehicles, though only to a limited extent. We are in fact in this respect very much behind other Powers, and it is to be hoped that the experience of these manœuvres will result in a very considerable modernizing of our arrangements for dealing with the transport of the sick and wounded in war. From this brief summary it will be seen that the manœuvres this year were conceived on broad lines calculated to test our military organization in every department, whilst at the same time affording an opportunity for practice in handling large bodies of troops to the senior officers.

RAILWAY CONCENTRATION.

Not the least interesting and instructive part of the manœuvres was the railway concentration of the Blue force, which, taking it all round. was a most creditable performance to all concerned. Railway officials are apt to approach the subject of the movement of large bodies of troops by rail with a light-hearted assurance, that it is nothing in comparison with dealing with heavy holiday traffic, and that "it will be all right on the night" as the word imperfect amateur so frequently informs the stage manager. On the other hand the military staff are a little inclined to skimp the margin for accidents in their calculation and to accept timings that demand an entire absence of hitches of any sort both in entraining and detraining and in clearing platforms and stationyards. A practical test, therefore, such as they have had this week, is an excellent thing for finding out the weak points of schemes of mobilisation, which look so flawless on paper and generally result in a reconsideration of the matter by the military and railway staffs; and better conditions on future occasions for the executive officers concerned in the actual work of entraining and detraining troops. Probably the greatest defect found during these manœuvres has been the insufficiency of platforms and sidings at all but the largest stations. The English type of passenger vehicle is not easy to get out of or to board without a platform even for a man encumbered with nothing heavier than an umbrella—whilst for a soldier fully accoutred it is a matter of time and difficulty even with the assistance of his comrades, and for animals it is frankly impossible, except for mules who seem to be able to detrain themselves anywhere without risk. The lines of communication with the respective bases of both armies have been fully organized and worked smoothly. As Sir Douglas Haig worked southwards, he shifted his base to Ipswich, thereby shortening his line of communication with the sea, following the example of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular, and the Japanese in more modern times. The cyclists have fully justified their experimental use as mounted infantry and support to the cavalry. With its many roads, cross-roads and paths, the terrain was well suited to their employment, and to the full development of their mobility. On one occasion a brigade of cyclist in position on one flank of the Blue Army succeeded in transferring itself to the other flank a distance of fifteen miles and coming into action in very little over an hour and a half, a very creditable performance as regards speed, though open to criticism in other ways. The movement was carried out with great dash, but there was a little too much of the "straggling blind" about it. The commander, who by the way, travelled in a motor car, did not seem to realize that however useful a formation compact column of route might be whilst traversing the roads covered by the Blue Army some modification was advisable on nearing the flank. As it was his leading company bumped headlong into a Cossack post of the enemy, and the brigade would have suffered heavily had not the main body enemy been at lunch! The clusters round the field kitchens rapidly broke up, scattering to their allotted positions—but in the meantime the envelopment of the Cyclist Brigade was completed, and an opportunity lost. In many respects the Cyclist corps are as highly trained as any units in the Territorial Army, but they lack practice in the field and in the application of the knowledge they have acquired theoretically. Hitherto they have had little opportunity and less encouragement. It is to be hoped, that their employment during these manœuvres marks the dawn of new era for them. They are well worth encouraging. The manœuvres came to a

RATHER SUDDEN CONCLUSION

on Wednesday evening. By that time to the two armies had come to close quarters and further proceedings—without a readjustment of the situation—would have been uninstructive; and for many reasons a rearrangement was out of the question. For this premature ending it would seem that the effective working of the new arm, the Royal Flying Corps, is chiefly responsible. The fog of war was lifted within a few hours of the commencement of hostilities. Red aerial scouts watched the detrainment of the Blue units, Blue aircraft followed the movements of the Red Cavalry, marked the direction taken by the Infantry columns, no movement, no change of disposition of either force passed unnoticed, or remained unreported to their respective headquarters by the flying scouts. Hours of waiting for information were reduced to minutes, and the information when received was panoramic. It was not necessary laboriously to piece together small scraps of intelligence from different sources, gleaned at considerable intervals of time and distance, deducing here a bit and there a bit, till some glimmering of what the opponent's plan might be evolved itself from the many scraps of often contradictory information. Movements were noted from the beginning and the objective reported as soon as the development of the movement left no reasonable doubt as to what it meant. The rubber was played as double dummy from the start, each player knowing the twenty-six cards in his adversaries' hands. Night alone afforded a chance for concealed movements, but dawn had hardly broken before the details of the new positions were in the hands of the opposing commander. As a matter of fact some little delay has occurred in the receipt of the aeroplane reports by the Generals commanding. This however has been unavoidable and has been due to the efforts made to prevent flying scouts obtaining intelligence under conditions impossible in actual war. Each scout on his return from reconnaisance has, if he alighted, been examined by the umpires before his report could be given in to his headquarters with a view to ascertaining if he had come within range of hostile fire, if so at what altitude, the pace he was travelling, the time he was within range etc. In all probability some of the umpire staff with the enemy would have wired his observation of the aeroplane and his opinion on its survival or otherwise. The umpire would then decide, if the information obtained was admissible, i.e., would have probably been successfully obtained in war,—and if the decision were favourable, allow the message to be delivered to the Commander. If the scout did not alight, all the necessary information had to be included on the report, and the report dropped at the umpire station for revision before delivery to the Commander. So far so good the risk to the air scout from the foeman on "terra firma" has been taken into account, and allowance made in the umpire rules; but it is not to be imagined, that the fire of artillery or infantry will be the only precaution taken in the future to conceal the movements of an army from the prying airman. Never in the history of war has a commander, who had cavalry available, allowed the enemy's cavalry to approach within reconnoitring distance without opposing him with cavalry and it is only fair to conclude that in the future the military air scout will be charged with the double duty hitherto performed by Cavalry, screening the movements of his own army and warding off the aircraft of the enemy whilst endeavouring to obtain information of the enemy's movements and dispositions. For the accomplishment of this double duty Germany has already developed her

WAR DOVES

to which I referred last week, aeroplanes armoured and armed, and doubtless before long we shall be building aircraft capable of offence against other aircraft as well as flights in quest of intelligence. The lesson of these manœuvres is clear for all to read. Aircraft are a necessity in modern war, and to fulfil their role of clearing up the fog of war for their Commander they must be capable of driving back the air screen of the enemy. With the certainty of easy movement being reported to his adversary, a Commander in the future will hesitate to start any strategic disposition which would give a clue to his objective, until the air is clear of the hostile aircraft, or at all events until his "airy navy" has established such superiority as to render the enemy's air scouts practically innocuous. If the manœuvres of 1912, result in the evolution and adoption in this country of a suitable type of fighting aeroplane, they will not have been held in vain. That the type will be evolved is certain, and when it does come the difficulty of realizing service conditions in the air without undue risks during the manœuvres will make itself felt. Umpire rules to meet the occasion will not be easy to draft and will be harder still to carry out. In the reality failure in the airy combat will be a handicap so severe that to achieve ultimate success will be almost impossible, to escape disaster difficult; to reproduce these conditions at manœuvres would be disastrous to the morale of any troops.

CRITICISM.

The Conference was held yesterday in Trinity College, Cambridge. After Sir Douglas Haig and Sir James Grierson had given their views on what they had done, Sir John French in criticizing the situation thus disclosed, said that certain advantages belonged to each side to Blue as well as to Red, and he seemed to think that Red would have done better if he had gone for Cambridge at once, and endeavoured thus to bear the Blue Force in detail and he emphasized the importance of the earliest possible concentration of force. A

(*Continued on page 6.*)

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS!

FIRST BREAK IN THE WAR CLOUD.

Important Decision Taken by the Porte.

EUROPEAN POWERS AGREE AS TO NECESSARY ACTION.

Sir E. Grey's Statement in the House of Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The railway services between Western Europe and the Balkans are completely suspended, trains not running beyond Semlin on the Austro-Servian frontier.

A war mob in Constantinople, yesterday, smashed the windows of the Italian Embassy and Greek Consulate. The mob was dispersed by gendarmes.

PARIS, Oct. 6.

Austria has replied to the proposals, suggesting slight modifications. M. Poincare and M. Sazonoff have accepted the suggestion and submitted it to the other Powers.

M. Sazonoff's close co-operation with M. Poincare, and the propinquity of Paris, has made that city the centre of negotiations from which proposals emanate and to which replies go.

It appears that Britain has made rather a point of her suggestion regarding strong Austro-Russian representations to the Balkan States and afterwards collective action in Constantinople with a view to reforms in Macedonia. The Vienna press prophesies the Government's acceptance of the proposal, which, however, it guardedly describes as corresponding in the main with Austro-Hungarian policy.

The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* declares that Austria-Hungary, to whom the maintenance of the *status quo* and the preservation of peace, is equally important, will welcome any action likely to secure speedy success.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

Austria's modification of the Powers' agreement referred to a clause in the Note to be presented to the Confederacy Governments, declaring the determination of the Powers to maintain the territorial *status quo* in the Balkans. Austria asked for the addition of words making it clear that the Powers were determined to secure respect for the Integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Only Great Britain's assent to the amendment remains to complete the understanding between the Powers. Action by Russia and Austria in the capitals of the Confederacy will follow immediately on the receipt of Britain's reply.

Collective action by the Powers in Constantinople will take place a little later, probably in the middle of the week.

The newspapers state that Britain objected to the phrase in the Note, announcing the resolve of the Powers to "take in hand" the realisation of reforms, as incompatible with Turkey's independence and an unnecessary affront; but the outcome of the objection is not mentioned.

LATER.

Great Britain's reply to the Austrian suggestion has been received. The agreement of the Powers is now complete.

UNPRECEDENTED DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

While diplomacy is extremely active, it is difficult to follow the intertwining threads of the negotiations very exactly.

It appears however that all Powers have agreed without difficulty in principle upon the course of action, but the form of words to be used in approaching both sides seems to have occasioned considerable telegraphing backwards and forwards between Vienna, London and Paris. So far as can be learned everything is now settled and the European steamroller will begin to move to-morrow.

The Balkan States are already sufficiently acquainted with the views of the Powers, for M. Sazonoff and M. Poincare yesterday summoned representatives of those States to their presence and conferred with them for a full hour.

This procedure on the part of the Russian and French Ministers is described as unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

M. Sazonoff has left for Berlin.

IN THE COMMONS.

Sir Edward Grey Explains the Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The House of Commons reassembled this afternoon. There was a large attendance.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Bonar Law, said that at present he could only make a statement of a general character. The House was aware that a very critical state of affairs existed in the Balkans which was arousing great apprehension. The Powers were taking what steps they could to prevent a breach of peace. They especially expressed strong disapproval of a breach of peace.

Sir Edward said there was need for the realisation of reforms in European Turkey. This was already admitted by Turkey. The application of effective reforms, said the Foreign Minister, ought to secure Turkey peaceful possession of her provinces in Europe. The difficulty was for Turkey to proceed with reforms in the face of the mobilization of the Balkan States and at the same time to convince the States that the reforms would be effective in securing the welfare of the Macedonians.

Definite steps, he continued, were made yesterday for collective steps by the Powers to overcome these difficulties by representations to the Balkan States and Constantinople, and Britain agreed thereto. As the strongest desire between the Powers was to see peace preserved he trusted that this was a guarantee that if peace were broken, none of the Powers would be involved in the war.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith, who is suffering from slight indisposition, was the only prominent absentee from the Commons to-day.

The real work of the Session will start on Thursday when the guillotine in connection with Home Rule will be moved.

Sir Edward Grey, answering a question whether, if present action failed the Powers would have recourse to The Hague arbitration said he would rather not contemplate failure.

If, however, the action of the Powers did fail Great Britain would do her utmost to preserve the unity of the Powers and would not make any proposal likely to impair that unity.

A FORGOTTEN LAW.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.

A local agency learns from an official source that the Porte has resolved to apply to the European Vilayets the reforms contained in the "Vilayets Law" elaborated in 1880 by the Ottoman delegates in agreement with the International Eastern Rumelia Commission with a view to the carrying out of the reforms provided for in Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin.

The law which was thus approved by the Powers has since slumbered in departmental pigeon-holes and has never been applied.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The English papers regard the "Vilayets Law" decision as the most promising indication of a break in the clouds up to the present.

THE KOCHANA MASSACRE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The court-martial dealing with the Kochana massacre has condemned one Moslem to death, another to penal servitude, and several others to minor terms of imprisonment.

Reuter cabled on August 7th :—

It is announced in Athens that a veritable massacre followed the bomb affair at Kotchana, lasting seven hours. Fifty Christians were killed and upwards of two hundred wounded.

In consequence of a report that troops and gendarmes massacred Bulgarians at Kochana after the explosions on the 4th and 5th instant the Premier has instructed the Minister at Constantinople vigorously to demand an enquiry and the punishment of the culprits.

MORE FIGHTING REPORTED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Two collisions on the Turco-Greek Frontier between guards are reported.

BRITISH NAVAL MOVE.

MALTA, Oct. 7.

H. M. cruisers "Good Hope," "Yarmouth," "Hampshire" and "Weymouth" have arrived.

H. M. cruiser "Barham" and the Mediterranean destroyers are expected to arrive on the 11th instant.

LATER.

H. M. cruisers "Weymouth" and "Hampshire" have sailed for Crete. They will maintain neutrality in the event of war.

BULGARIAN WAR FINANCE.

SOFIA, Oct. 6.

The Government submitted to Parliament a Bill providing for an extraordinary Army credit of seventy-two million francs. Another Bill authorizes the Minister of Finance to reduce expenditure in other directions.

SOFIA Oct. 7.

The Sobranje has passed by acclamation the special Military Estimates and other measures necessitated by mobilisation.

In political circles it is declared that if the Powers can collectively guarantee real reforms in European Turkey, then war will be averted.

MEETING OF MADRAS MOSLEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Madras Muslim League and enthusiastic audience, Mr. S. Wazir Hassain, Secretary, All-India Muslim League, delivered an address upon Mahomedan politics and the Turkish situation in Europe and Tripoli. The following resolutions were carried:—This meeting views with satisfaction the peace proposals for the termination of the Turko-Italian war in Tripoli, but requests the Turkish Government not to abandon the Arabs in Tripoli.

This meeting expresses its sense of gratitude to His Britannic Majesty's Government for their efforts to maintain peace in the Balkan States and appeals to His Majesty's Government to do their best to avert the war which would necessarily entail great calamities and sufferings. It was resolved that subscriptions be raised for affording relief to the Turkish soldiers who are on the frontier for the impending war.

MR. J. A. BRYCE—AVIATOR.

Septuagenarian Ambassador's Flight.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Mr. J. A. Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, who is a septuagenarian, while on a visit to friends in Massachusetts, to-day accompanied an aviator on a flight to pay an aerial call at a friend's house.

The flight lasted twenty-five minutes.

TOLL OF THE AIR.

JOHANNISTHAL, Oct. 7.

At the close of the aviation week an aviator and his mechanic fell from a height of 600 feet and were killed.

LEGAL ADVISER FOR CHINA.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The *Morning Post* states that Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong, has been appointed legal adviser to the Chinese Government.

BATTLESHIP MYSTERY.

TOKIO, Oct. 7.

A mysterious fire broke out on board the battleship "Mikasa" close to the magazine, but was quickly extinguished. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, who committed suicide.

NICARAGUA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

The American marines had another fight with the rebels in Nicaragua. Thirteen rebels were killed. Several marines received slight wounds.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 6.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left for Bombay at midnight, on Sunday with the outward mails of September 27th.

The "Moldavia" left at 11 p.m. for Colombo and Australia.

ROSENTHAL SCANDAL.

Murder of an Accomplice who Turned Approver.

MORE ALLEGATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Another sensational development has occurred in the case in which several men are charged with complicity in the murder of the gambler Rosenthal in New York. On the eve of the trial of Police-Lieutenant Becker, which begins to-day, the notorious Apache leader, "Big Jack" Zelig, who is alleged to have supplied the murderers of Rosenthal, turned States evidence and was later shot dead in a tram-car by a fruit-pedlar named Davidson.

The latter bolted, but was caught. He alleges that earlier in the day Zelig robbed him, but critics of the police declare that he murdered Zelig to prevent him giving evidence

COST OF LIVING.

Commonwealth Government to Solve the Problem.

SYDNEY, Oct. 7.

The Attorney-General to-day announced that the Government would seek to regulate house rents and the prices of food commodities.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The increases in imports for the month of September was £3,505,233 and in exports £6,385,215.

There were decreases in imports of cotton to the value of £242,005. The increases were principally in timber, iron and steel, silk and wool.

The chief increase in exports was in machinery iron and steel, cotton and wool, manufactures.

THE DUMA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.

The preliminary elections to the new Duma show a preponderance of clergy who are certain to form a large majority in the final elections.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The death is announced of M. Auguste Marie Beernaert.

LATER.

The death is announced of Professor Walter Skeat.

PORT SAID, Oct. 7.

Major Buckle, commanding the Army Service Corps in Ceylon, died in the canal, on board the "Derbyshire" and was buried here.

CHOLERA EXPIDEMIC.

Mortality among Europeans and Eurasians.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Oct. 7.

Cholera has been prevalent in Mandalay since Thursday, and several deaths are reported among Europeans and Eurasians. A Eurasian Conservancy Inspector was the first victim and his three daughters were also attacked, two of them have dead.

The cause is attributed to the water in the wells which have now been disinfected by the Municipal authorities with permanganate of potash.

COCAINE TRAFFIC.

European Smuggler Sent to Jail at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

J. C. Schmidt, a German, was sentenced to-day by the Chief Magistrate to four months' imprisonment for importing 480 ounces of cocaine from Hamburg.

The Magistrate remarked that the punishment would have been much more severe if the defendant had not been an old man.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 7.

A representative meeting of Mahomedans held in Rangoon on the 6th instant resolved that the Moslem University Foundation Committee be requested not to accept the charter but to require: (1) that the University be called the Moslem University: (2) that the Secretary of State be petitioned to reconsider his decision on the above also his decision that the Viceroy should not be Chancellor, and that the powers it was proposed to vest in the Chancellor should be exercised by the Governor-General in Council.

With regard to the following portions of the Hon. Sir Harcourt Bulter's letter: (1) "As regards what I may call the internal relation ofth proposed constitution, important modification will be necessary;(2)"the distribution of powers between the various bodies of the University must be the subject of future discussion"; and (3) "H, M. Secretary of State still reserves his discretion as to the constitution in all details not specifically in the letter as decided. and particularly to the distribution of powers among the component bodies of the University; —the meeting resolved that the foundation committee be required to ascertain definitely from Government to what portion of the draft constitution it objects, so that no further objection might be raised at a later stage.

EDUCATION MEMBER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler will leave Simla on 15th October and visit Bombay, Allahabad, Pusa, Calcutta, Bangalore and Madras, returning to Simla on 21st November.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

A SOLDIER'S CRIME.

Mental Aberration through Heavy Drinking.

MADRAS COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

A district court-martial was held at Fort St. George this morning for the purpose of trying Corporal Fred Hurd, Lance-Corporal Charles Bilson and Lance-Corporal Jesse Bowley, all belonging 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, on charges of stealing public money and being in possession of stolen property. The case against Hurd was taken up first. The president read out the charge against him which was to the effect that he stole public money, and money belonging to the regimental institute on the 13th of August last. The sums stolen were Rs. 3,700 and Rs. 484, the latter belonging to the Regimental Institute. The money had been kept in a chest in the mainguard verandah and Hurd was commander of the guard on the night of the theft.

There was a second charge against Hurd and this was that on the 26th of August he was in possession of currency notes to the value of Rs. 560 which he received knowing them to be stolen. To both the charges the accused pleaded "guilty."

The court after brief cousultation found the accused "guilty" of the first charge and not guilty on the second which was held to be a merely a sequel of the first charge.

The accused then made a statement to the effect that for about a week previous to the 13th of August last he had been drinking heavily; this caused him to lose control over himself and in a moment of mental aberration he committed the theft. He was very sorry now for the sake of the regiment that he should have behaved in the way he did. The sentence will be communicated.

The case against Bilson was next taken up.

The accused was charged with stealing Rs. 3,700 of public money and Rs. 484 belonging to the Regimental Institute. He pleaded not guilty and was undefended Lt. B. F. Clarke, the prosecutor, in opening the case, said that money having been drawn from the bank on the 13th of August was kept in a chest in the guard-room verandah. On the following day it was discovered that all the money was lost and the chest in which the money had been kept was also missing. On a search being instituted the chest was found lying in a moat, but for some days nothing could be discovered as to how the money had disappeared. On the 25th of August the accused was arrested with notes valued Rs. 1,300 in his possession.

Lieut. Wardle, the first witness, narrated the circumstance under which the amount was kept in the chest and afterwards stolen.

At this stage the court adjourned for lunch.

HEAVY RAIN IN MALABAR.

Great Damage Caused at Tellichery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

The *Madras Mail's* Calicut correspondent wires to-day:—The heavy rains of the last week in Tellichery culminated on Friday and Saturday in a record downpour, the gauge on Saturday recording over 11 5-8 inches during the preceding 24 hours. Streets were virtually submerged and adjoining low lying tracts were inundated by floods with heavy resultant loss. Large numbers of trees were uprooted, many huts washed away and rice fields devastated. Besides it is feared that at least four persons were drowned.

Part of a wall built to checkthe erosion of the sea near the Roman Catholic Church collapsed causing damage to the extent of Rs. 2,000. There were more or less serious landslips behind the priest's house and between the Sub-Collector's bungalow and the bastion of the fort adjoining the overbridges badly damaging the protective works below. Some of the railway bridges have been damaged and the floods have washed away portions of a culvert south of Tellichery necessitating transhipment of railway passengers.

The railway authorities have started repair works and the mail train yesterday could cross the damaged bridge. It is reported also that the Trivyolly Road Bridge having been damaged a ferry service had to be opened.

COUNCIL REGULATIONS.

Indian Proposals Approved at Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The following Press communique has been issued:—The Secretary of State has approved the general proposal of the Government of India for the amendment of the regulations and schedules relating to the Imperial Legislative Council. So far as concerns the representation of the re-constituted Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam. Draft regulations and schedules giving effect to these proposals have been forwarded for his approval which will be published as soon as his sanction is received.

The representation of the three new provinces will in future be as follows:—Bengal, returned by the non-official members of the Provincial Legislative Council, 2 members by Bengal landholders, one member by Bengal Mahomedans, 1 member at every election and one additional member at alternate elections commencing from the third election to be held under the system inaugurated by the Indian Councils Act of 1909. At elections at which Mahomedans in Bengal return only one member the Mahomedan landholders of the United Provinces will return an additional member.

Returned, by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce one member.

Behar and Orissa, returned by the non-official members of the provincial Legislative Council, one member, by landholders one member, and by Mahomedans one member.

Assam, returned by the non-official members of the provincial Legislative Council which will be constituted, one member.

In addition to the above, each of the three provinces will have one nominated official representative on the Imperial Council.

PUNJAB CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 7.

Crop reports received in Karachi from upcountry by principal exporting houses are uniformly satisfactory although a small shower or two in Northern Punjab would be welcome.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Married at Kirkee to Miss Hazell Lee.

A QUIET CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

The Right Rev. E. J. Palmer, D. D., Bishop of Bombay, was married at All Saints Church, Kirkee, this morning, to Miss Hazel Hanning Lee. The wedding was a quiet one, only some seventy guests being present. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke drove to the church in state, where Sir George gave the bride away. The ceremony, which was choral, was performed by the Rev. Canon Rivington and at its conclusion the guests drove to Government House where the wedding group was photographed and the wedding breakfast was given by Their Excellencies. Shortly after midday Dr. and Mrs. Palmer left amid the felicitations of those present for Mahableshwar.

SIMLA WEDDING.

Soppers—Dane.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The wedding took place at Christ Church, Simla to-day, before a large and fashionable gathering of Miss Dorothy Dane, daughter of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and Mr. Ernest Sopper of the 17th Lancers.

A reception was held afterwards at Barnes Court where the bride's health was proposed by the Viceroy, and the presents which were numerous and handsome, were viewed. The happy couple left afterwards for the "Retreat" some six miles in the interior, lent for the honeymoon by H. E. the Viceroy.

GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, Oct. 7.

Several Indian gentlemen had the honour of seeing His Excellency Lord Carmichael at Kalimpong.

At 12-30 Their Excellencies lunched at the Mission House and in the afternoon proceeded to the location of St. Andrew's Colonial Homes where His Excellency opened a new road which will be called Carmichael Road.

The opening ceremony of the new farm-stead which will also bear his name was performed by His Excellency late in the afternoon. In the evening the Bourdillion School was visited where His Excellency laid the memorial stone of a new block of class rooms.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya left Lahore to-day for Jullunder where he will address a meeting on the Hindu University this evening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The following R. A. postings have been approved:—Captain Waycott, 28th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Fyzabad, to No. 11 Ammunition Column at Jubbulpore.

Captain Potter from the 13th Battery to the 28th Battery, Fyzabad.

Captain Smith Rewse from the 75th Battery, Peshawar, to the 13th Battery, Neemuch.

Lieut. Thom, No. 7 Mountain Battery, is appointed to the 29th Indian Mountain Battery, Abbottabad.

Captain D. Ogilvie, R. E., is appointed Assistant Director-General, Military Works, vice Major Cumberlege vacated.

Captain W. H. Evans, R. E., becomes Deputy Assistant Director-General, Military Works, vice Captain Ogilvie.

Captain Deverell, Yorkshire Regiment, succeeds Major Longhurst as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at Quetta, in January next.

Lieut. S. P. Williams, 51st Sikhs, is posted to No. 34 Divisional Single Company at Quetta.

Major Macandrew, 5th Cavalry, is appointed General Staff Officer, 1st grade, for the Cavalry Divisional Staff at Deoband Concentration during December next.

Lieut. Tomlinson, R. E., 1st Sappers and Miners, is transferred to the Military Works Services, and posted to the Meerut Division.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant D. Pott, 13th Lancers, has been appointed to officiate Quartermaster.

Captain D. W. Maxwell, 1st Bn., 4th Gurkhas, has been appointed Double Company Commander in the 2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas Rifles.

Lieutenant H. A. B. Johnson, 26th Light Cavalry, has been appointed Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant G. H. Simmers proceeded to the King's African Rifles.

Lieutenant C. D. Frost, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Quartermaster.

Captain C. E. Steel, Army Veterinary Corps, Jhansi, has been transferred to Lahore, and ordered to join there about 7th October, 1912.

Captain R. Porteous, Army Veterinary Corps, Nasirabad, has been transferred to Jhansi, in place of Captain Steel.

Captains A. Boxwell and J. G. Lecky, 119th Infantry, have been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commanders.

The following Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Lieut.-Colonel W. B. James, C. I. E., M. V. O., 2nd Lancers, for 4 months; Major A. M. Anderson, 81st Pioneers, for 3 months, on medical certificate; Major H. C. Oakes, 28th Light Cavalry, for 2 months; Major A. H. Bridges, 116th Mahrattas, for 4 months; Major A. V. Seale, 89th Carnatic Infantry, for 6 months, on medical certificate; Major J. D. Reece, 88th Infantry to 15th March, 1913; Captain G. W. C. Lucas 34th Horse, to 27th January 1913; Captain A. Gale, Army Remount Department, for 6 months, on Medical Certificate; Captain M. R. C. MacWatters, Indian Medical Service, for 3 months; Captain H. B. Maunsell, 35th Scinde Horse, to 21st Jan. 1913; Lieutenant R. St. J. L. Price, 33rd Punjabis, to 15th November, 1912; Lieutenant W. F. Leyland, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, for 6 months, on medical certificate, Lieutenant F.J. Deighton, 124th Infantry, for 3 months on medical certificate; 2nd-Lieutenant L. L. MacLean, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkhas for 3 months; Lieutenant C. E. Edmond, Royal Indian Marine, to 30th March, 1913; on medical certificate; and Captain A. A. McNeight, Indian Medical Service, 18th Infantry, for 1 year from 19th February 1913, study leave.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Captain H. R. Watson, 81st Pioneers, for, 8 months, ex India; Captain W. B. Reichwald, Royal Horse Artillery, for 31 days, in India; Lieut. R. M. Lamb, 1st Bn., Northumberland Fusiliers, for 4 months, ex India; Major E. A. R. Howell, Supply and Transport Corps, for 1 year, ex-India; Captain H. P. M. White, Supply and Transport Corps, for 1 year, ex India; and Captain R. J. K. Potter, 117th Mahrattas, for 1 year, ex India.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service:—Colonel A. G. Peyton, Indian Army, from 19th August, 1912, on £700 per annum; Lieut.-Colonel E. R. W. C. Carroll, Indian Medical Service, from 25th Aug. 1912, on £580 per annum.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE MATERNITY BILL.

Nominated Immigrants.

CHINESE AND AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Sept. 24.

Shortly after meeting on Friday, the House of Representatives went into Committee to consider a message from His Excellency the Governor-General, recommending a grant for a Maternity Allowance Bill. Mr. Fisher who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, moved that the grant should be made and that a Bill should be brought in. The motion was reported to the House, and amid further loud Labour cheers. Mr. Fisher moved that the second reading should be made an order of the day for to-morrow. The measure, he said, would be proceeded with until it was completed. The Bill provides for the appointment of a Commissioner who shall be under the control of the Minister administering the Act. Assistant and Deputy Commissioners may also be appointed. The Act is to commence on a day to be proclaimed. Clause 4 reads:—"Subject to this Act there shall be payable out of consolidated revenue which is hereby appropriated accordingly, a maternity allowance of £5 to every woman who, after the commencement of this Act, gives birth to a child either in Australia or on board ship proceeding from one port in the Commonwealth or territory of the Commonwealth or territory of the Commonwealth." Clause 5 is as follows:—"(1) A maternity allowance shall be paid in respect of each occasion on which a birth occurs, whether child is born alive or is a viable child, but only one allowance shall be payable in cases where more than one child is born at one birth. (2) Where a child is not born alive or dies within 12 hours after birth, a medical certificate must be furnished verifying that the child was a viable child. (3) Where the Commissioner is satisfied that no medical practitioner was available to attend the case, and if he is satisfied by evidence that the child was born alive, or was a viable child, he may dispense with any medical certificate required by this section." Clause 6 reads:—"The maternity allowance shall be payable only to women who are inhabitants of the Commonwealth, or who intend to settle therein. Women who are Asiatic or are aboriginal natives of Australia or the Islands of the Pacific shall not be paid maternity allowance." It is further proposed that claims must be made within three months after the date of the birth of a child, and that payment may be made by money order. Clause 9 reads:—"In the case of the death of a mother, the Commissioner may pay any sum due to her by way of maternity allowance to the person who, in his opinion, is best entitled to receive it." False or misleading statements are punishable by a penalty of £100 or imprisonment for one year.

NOMINATED IMMIGRANTS.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration (Hon. F. W. Young) stated on Wednesday:—"Judging by recent enquiries at this office there appears to be an impression that the Government propose to discontinue the present nomination system under the immigration regulations. Such is not the case. We find that the system works very well, as by careful scrutiny of and enquiry into nomination both here and in England, there is little likelihood of undesirable immigrants being introduced through the medium of the Immigration Department. A large proportion of the nominations are made by recent arrivals, who thus show their faith in the land of their adoption by persuading their friends to join them here. Employers also take advantage of the system by nominating tradesmen required by them. In the latter case it is not necessary for the nominator to give the names of the persons required which can be supplied to the Chief Emigration Agent by the person in England, appointed by the nominator to make the selection on his behalf. Care and precaution are exercised to accept nominations only for persons who can be introduced without causing any congestion in the labour market. It has recently been decided to slightly increase the rates to meet portion of the extra charge made by the shipping companies for berths. The assisted rates now charged are as follows:—In the case of a person (a) under 12 years of age, £2; (b) not under 12, but under 45 years of age, males, £7; (c) not under 12, but under 45 years of age, females, £4. These charges are for open berths. Additional amounts are payable for berths in four-berth and two-berth cabins. Since operations under the Immigration Act were renewed in March, 1911, nominations have been accepted for 4,609 persons, of whom 2,310 have arrived in the State, and 930 have left England in steamers, which will arrive during the next few weeks."

SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The annual memorial service for the South Australian soldiers who died fighting for the Empire in the South African war was conducted in Adelaide on Sunday afternoon. Vast crowds encircled the soldiers' memorial statue on North-terrace, and stood on the parade ground to witness the pathetic ceremony. Barriers were erected round the statue, and shortly before 3 o'clock the band of the 78th Infantry, under Bandmaster Copp, preceded squads of returned soldiers, under Colonel Rowell and veterans into the enclosure. His Excellency the Governor, attended by Captain Fletcher, then arrived on the scene. While officers aided in practically covering the base of the statue with beautiful wreaths, the strains of "Go Bury Thy Sorrow" pealed forth, the beautiful harmony of the hymn producing a most pathetic effect. Afterwards on the parade ground a memorial service was conducted by Archdeacon Samwell (senior chaplain), those assisting being Chaplain A. Metters, Honorary-Chaplains Donald McNicol and W. A. Moore, and the Rev. G. W. Kendrew. A gun carriage draped with a Union Jack served as a pulpit, round which the troops were stationed. At the conclusion of the service, the Government presented long-service medals to Captain Bourne of the retired list, and Privates Ferbrache and Maughan, late of the 10th Regiment. The troops then returned to the statue, where they massed after marching past and saluting. While the "Last Post" was being played by the buglers, the men bowed their heads, and the 78th Infantry Company presented arms.

TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Victorian branch of the Australian Tramway Employees' Association was held to consider the report of the subcommittee appointed by the executive of the Trades Hall Council to investigate the financial position and general management of the union. The report, which was adopted, stated that the business of the Association had been grossly mismanaged. The committee of management was a management committee in name only; in reality the secretary, and in a less degree the president, being the masters of the situation. The methods adopted by the committee of management in relation to the finance of the Association were inadequate to conserve the interests of the general members. Reference was made to the manner in which the secretary conducted his duty. This portion of the report was read amid some uproar. While the committee of management was fully justified in suspending the secretary from office it could not evade the responsibility of allowing him, up to this stage, autocratic powers. The president and secretary deliberately caused strife in the Association by working one section against another, the object being to cover up their own shortcomings. The president was for a considerable period engaged on Association work without authority. The method of electing officers in the past had been open to suspicion. The president's conduct in admitting that the secretary was not acting in a proper manner and not at once informing the committee of management was not in the best interests of the Association, and it merited the strongest condemnation. Finally it was recommended that all offices of the Victorian branch should be declared vacant.

ATTEMPTS OF CHINESE TO REACH AUSTRALIA.

In order to discover, if possible, who is responsible for the attempts by Chinese to evade the Immigration Restriction Act, either as stowaways or by means of naturalisation certificates which the holders alleged to be their own, the Minister of External Affairs has sent a special officer to Hongkong. Assistance was freely accorded by the Government of that colony, and through the agency of the British Consul-General at Canton, the co-operation of the Chinese Government has been secured. It is said that a search of a certain establishment in Hongkong disclosed a number of naturalisation certificates issued by the Victorian and Tasmanian Governments. No doubt it was intended that these should be supplied to men in order that they might obtain admission to Australia. It appears to have also been the practice to instruct the would-be immigrant in order that he might be able to answer questions likely to be put to him, as, for example, the names of persons and of streets, the positions of public buildings, and the direction of railway and tram routes. At the house raided plans of Melbourne streets and books of instruction to Chinese immigrants were among the articles confiscated.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The position of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company in regard to the Royal Commission, appointed by the Commonwealth Government to enquire into the Australian sugar industry, has undergone a further interesting development. It will be remembered that the proceedings adopted by the Commission under the presidency of Sir John Gordon, were resisted by the directors of the company, and that prosecutions followed in a Magistrate's Court, the result of which was that Sir Normand MacLaurin was convicted of a breach of the law, and fined £25, with £320 costs, for refusing to obey a subpœna to attend before the Commission. An appeal from the magistrate's order has now been filed, and will, in due time, be heard before the State Supreme Court sitting in Federal jurisdiction.

MILITIA OFFICERS DISAFFECTED.

In spite of the affirmations of the defence authorities that the new military system is working satisfactorily, the reverse would seem to be the case as far as Victoria is concerned. The old militia officers, complain that they are practically ignored, and that staff officer, although frequently their juniors in rank, are gradually pushing them out. In these circumstances they claim proper discipline cannot possibly be maintained. Lord Kitchener's scheme, they further state, was built on the citizen forces principle. Instead, however, of this principle now prevailing, a standing army has been substituted—an army that cannot be officered from its own ranks for very many years. Instead of militia officers being encouraged, everything, it is claimed, is being done to discourage them and the result, it is added, will be that before very long there will be a great dearth of capable officers. At the conference that is shortly to be held of commanding officers of regiments, these matters are to be thoroughly threshed out.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SYDNEY RESIDENCE.

Voluminous correspondence between the State and Federal Governments over the Federal Government House at Sydney, was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. McGowen's letters point out that Sir William Lyne's offer of Government House was made in the belief that it would be an entirely temporary arrangement. The circumstances now were different. There was then a belief that before 1912, the Governor-General would have been housed at the permanent seat of government, while the State and Federal finances were also interwoven, but now they were quite separate. Mr. Fisher, in his last letter, says:—"If your Government is no longer desirous that the Governor-General should make Sydney his headquarters during the recess, but merely include it in the Vice-Regal itinerary, the Federal Government will, of course, make all arrangements from time to time for His Excellency's accommodation in Sydney." The final letter was dated Saturday last, and in it Mr. McGowen declined to recede from the position already outlined.

A.

MOSLEM AFFAIRS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 7.

At a public meeting of Mahomedans held in Rangoon yesterday and presided over by Ahmed Moola Dawood, resolutions were passed advising Haj pilgrims to make sufficient provision for their expenses, and requesting Government to fix the passage rates. The meeting also protested against the occupation of Northern Persia by Russian troops, and appealed to the British Government to insist on their withdrawal.

Cables were sent, beseeching Turkey not to conclude a disgraceful peace with Italy, and expressing sympathy with the Ottoman State in her present troubles. It was decided to open a Turkish aid fund in Burma. The meeting tendered thanks to the British Government for its good offices towards the maintenance of peace in the Balkans.

ABORLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

Assam frontier reports show that arrangements are now being made to complete, this winter, the survey work begun last cold weather in the Abor and Mishmi country where relations with the tribesmen are now friendly. The Aborland party will proceed up the Dihong and explore the valley north of the region visited by the expedition. The Mishmiland party will explore the Lohit and Debong valleys up to the higher ranges. Escorts are being furnished by the 48th Pioneers and the Military police.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers :—

LABOUR TROUBLES.

London, Sept. 20.

Five thousand apprentices in the engineering shops at Manchester and Salford, have struck for an extra shilling per week.

London, Sept. 21.

Viscount St. Aldwyn has settled the outstanding industrial disputes in the mining industry in South Wales and Monmouthshire, his award being in favour of the men. He has upheld the contention of the pieceworkers that the minimum wage of 4s. 7d. per day should be paid in all cases. He has also decided that the payment of the minimum (4s. 7d.) should be continued when other work is given to those unable to earn wages at piecework.

London, Sept. 22.

The Gas-Workers' Union recently attacked Brunner, Mond and Co., in consequence of that firm's refusal to raise the wages of its employees in Cheshire from 22s. to 23s. per week.

Sir John Brunner, the head of the firm, in reply, denounces the attacks. He states that the men in the firm's employ receive a week's holiday every year, free medical attendance, and old-age pensions, and he asks do they wish to relinquish these benefits for the sake of a rise of 1s. per week in their wages.

SOUTH AFRICA IMMIGRATION.

Capetown, Sept. 23.

Speaking at Heidelberg yesterday, the Prime Minister (Mr. Louis Botha) said that the Government had been blamed for allowing immigrants to pass South Africa and go to Australia, but he could assure his hearers that the immigration question would receive the Government's attention when the proper machinery was in order, as none but immigrants of the right sort would be welcome in South Africa.

MINING DISASTER.

Hobart, Sept. 22.

An accident in which three lives were lost occurred at the Mt. Lyell mine on Saturday night at about 8-30. At "crib" time the men adjourned as usual to the entrance to No. 1 stope at No. 6 level. While the men were still sitting round, the roof of the drive fell away and some of them were buried beneath it. Arthur Anderson, aged about 24, a native of Launceston, and George Steele, aged about 56, were killed outright. St. Clair Stone, aged about 23, sustained such crushing and internal injuries that he died at 10 o'clock this morning.

PANIC IN A SYNAGOGUE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.

In a synagogue at Terespol, in Poland, yesterday, a lighted lamp was overturned while a service was in progress. The flaming oil spread among the worshippers and the latter became panic-stricken and crowded to the exits. In the stampede four persons were crushed to death and 23 others were injured.

CINGALESE STUDENT'S CRIME.

Paris, Sept. 20.

Recently Lall Anin Modura, a Cingalese student at Oxford University, absconded with £4,000 worth of pearls belonging to a compatriot in Paris. After gambling away the proceeds of his theft at various casinos in Europe he committed suicide at Enghien, near Paris.

FRANCE'S WET SUMMER.

Paris, Sept. 21.

Owing to the wet summer, the municipality of Paris fears a fresh inundation of the city during the coming winter, and in consequence it is asking for a big parliamentary grant to build protective works. Since the 1910 floods, £750,000 has been spent in raising the quays and perpet and trapping the sewers to protect the underground railways.

AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

New York, Sept. 21.

Speaking yesterday at a luncheon tendered him by the Merchants' Association of New York, Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, said that Australia had nothing but a feeling of the greatest friendship for the United States. Although 75 per cent. of Australia's imports came from the British Empire her trade with America was large. The feeling in Australia towards the Americans was one of genuine affection. Referring to the visit of the American fleet to the Commonwealth, he said he had never witnessed a scene of wilder enthusiasm than when the Australians had an opportunity of taking their American cousins by the hand. Australia's loyalty towards the mother country was never so intense as it was now, but there was no reservation in her feeling towards the United States.

WRECK OF THE NORTH BRITON.

London, Sept. 23.

The Board of Trade attributes the disaster that befell the steamer North Briton, which was wrecked on March 4, to insufficient freeboard, and it declares that 20 lives were sacrificed for an additional 130 tons of freight. The Court that inquired into the disaster recommends that an inquiry be held with a view to revising the shipbuilding rules which were altered in 1906.

IN BRIEF.

London, Sept. 22.

The estate of the late Hans Gaspard Schintz of Liverpool has been valued for probate purposes at £1,000,000.

London, Sept. 23.

Burglars broke into the residence of Mr. L. C. Bernacchi, the well-known explorer, last night, and stole jewellery to the value of £400.

Ottawa, September 22.

Canadian manufacturers are urging the Government to amend the Customs tariff in order to provide more complete protection for Canadian industries.

Mexico, Sept. 22.

An American subject was arrested at Lamaulipas yesterday. The American Ambassador has demanded his release, and it is expected that Mexico will comply with the demand.

Boston, Sept. 22.

A commercial bulletin, issued here, states that the prices of wool are certain to increase in the near future.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.

J. Donaldson, navigation superintendent of the Pacific Royal Mail Line, and Henry Gallagher, a Customs inspector, have been arrested on a charge of opium smuggling.

Paris, Sept. 20.

The Premier (M. Poincare) states that Spain has instructed her Consuls in Morocco to abstain from political interference in the French zone, and she has recalled her Consuls at Mogador and Mazagan.

Paris, Sept. 20.

A Corsican bandit named Paoli has murdered 24 persons out of revenge for their having harboured his rival, Sanguinetti. The murderer is still at large.

Brussels, Sept. 23.

The Premier yesterday inaugurated an ossuary in which has been laid the skeletons recently discovered on the battlefield of Waterloo. He also laid the foundation-stone of a Victor Hugo memorial.

New York, Sept. 23.

At Huntingdon, Indiana, Mrs. John Erps has just been given her liberty after having served 23 years' imprisonment on a charge of having murdered her husband. Her brother-in-law, on his deathbed, confessed that he was the murderer.

New York, Sept. 20.

A big contract for artillery shells was recently advertised by the United States Government and the lowest tender was sent in by a British firm. The shellmakers of the United States held a meeting, and refused to continue making shells if the order were sent out of the country. The Government surrendered.

Brussels, Sept. 23.

"Kid" McCoy, the well-known pugilist who was recently taken into custody on a charge of robbery and was afterwards acquitted, is now suing the Belgian Government for damages for unlawful arrest.

London, Sept. 21.

The steamer Star of New Zealand, bound from La Plata to Liverpool, collided at Holyhead yesterday with the steamer Slieve Bloom and had to be beached to prevent her from sinking. The two cargo holds, the stokehold, and the engine-room of the Star of New Zealand are full of water. The Slieve Bloom is also damaged.

London, Sept. 22.

The impact in the collision between the steamers Star of New Zealand and Slieve Bloom near Holyhead was so severe that the former vessel had two large holes knocked into her hull amidships. The captain with full steam up made for the refuge of Holyhead harbour, and beached the steamer.

SALT ADMINISTRATION.

Annual Report for Bombay Presidency.

The annual report for 1911-12, of the salt administration in the Bombay Presidency, shows that gross receipts were Rs. 1,33,15,700 as against Rs. 1,22,97,870 last year ; expenditure, Rs. 21,26,306 compared with Rs. 20,08,127 ; refunds Rs. 47.988 compared with Rs. 53,376, and net receipts Rs. 1,11,41,405 as against Rs. 1,02,36,366.

The report also states :—The quantity of Baragra salt in stock at the beginning of the financial year was 21 1-2 lakhs of maunds against 18 1-4 lakhs of maunds at the beginning of the previous year. The produce during the year under report amounted to 30 1-4 lakhs of maunds making with the quantity in stock a total of 51 1-2 lakhs. The removals during the year amounted to 28 3-4 lakhs of maunds against 27 1-2 lakhs in each of the two previous years. The increase is chiefly in removals to the United Provinces and the Central India. In the former case it is only 4 per cent. and is due to trade fluctuations, but in the case of Central India, the large increase of about a lakh is attributable to the opening of the Nagda-Muttra Railway.

The quantity of sea salt manufactured during the year was 102 3-4 lakhs of maunds against 99 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is no doubt partly due to the early cessation of the rains last year, which enabled the Shilotris to commence manufacturing operations earlier than usual last season, but it is mainly attributable to the hope given to them that the scheme of opening a set of salt-works at Bhandup would be abandoned if the Shilotris could show that the existing works were capable of meeting the demand for salt. The figures quoted above do not, however, show the true effect of the pressure brought to bear on the salt manufacturers. The total amount of salt produced during the manufacturing season reached the unprecedented figure of 118 lakhs. The highest figure previously recorded for a working season was 100 lakhs. The increase in the produce was followed by an increase in the sales which rose from 93 1-2 lakhs to 97 1-2 lakhs during the year under report. It was chiefly in removals to the Madras Presidency and the Nizam's territory. The sales having outstripped the produce the closing balance was reduced by about half a lakh to 6 1-2 lakhs of maunds.

The balance of salt in the sea salt-works, including Dharasna, on the 30th June this year, was 62 lakhs of maunds against 47 1-4 lakhs on the same date last year. The balance is more than sufficient to meet requirements till new salt is in the market next season. The average annual sales during the last few years have been 92 lakhs of maunds representing an average sale of over 7 1-2 lakhs of maunds a month. During July, August and September, however, business is practically at a standstill, and in October and November removals are not brisk. It appears that the existing saltworks are capable of producing considerably more than sufficient salt to meet our requirements. There does not appear any necessity at present for opening new salt-works at Bhandup.

The quantity of Goa salt imported during the year was nearly the same as in the previous year, viz., 3 1-2 lakhs. The greater part was as usual imported by rail for Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Madras and Mysore. The imports for the Madras Presidency show a very slight increase but those for Mysore appear to be steadily decreasing. Removals of Goa salt to the Nizam's territory ceased altogether during the year under report.

COWEN COMEDY CO.

The Cowen Comedy Company experienced another piece of bad luck yesterday, when news was received from Poona, that Mr. Watson who has become so popular, had been obliged to enter hospital, suffering from malarial fever. Miss Thurlow, it will be remembered is also in hospital.

It was found necessary last night to substitute an impromptu programme for the usual terms. Mr. Drake, R. I. M., very kindly and sportingly gave his services and notwithstanding the handicap imposed through the indisposition of two members of the Company, a large audience was very successfully entertained.

A regular, and excellent, programme has been arranged for to-night.

NEW BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the Club was held on the 6th instant. The "birds" aided by a strong breeze were rather tricky, and the shooting on the whole was hardly up to the average. The proceedings opened with a 10 bird handicap sweepstake which was won by Mr. H. A. W. Brent.

A team shoot followed between sides selected by Mr. R. Kennedy and Mr. Brent the former's team winning by five birds. The next item was a spoon shoot, for which D. W. Johnstone, Lang, R. R. Roberts, and E. H. Burt tied, and on shooting off D. W. Johnstone won with a full score.

Entries were then taken for the President's Cup and Sweepstake which were won by Mr. A. Leeson and Mr. R. Lang, respectively. A competition at unknown traps followed Mr. D. W. Johnstone proving the winner. The final event was a Double Rise Competition for which Messrs A. Leeson and Graf tied, and on shooting off, the former won.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

discussing certain tactical features, he wound up by saying that the object of manœuvres was not to say who had lost, or who had won, but to learn lessons and gain experience. The King then addressed the Conference. His Majesty said "I have listened with the greatest interest to the proceedings of the Conference, and to the remarks made by the Commanders of the Red and Blue Forces and by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. This is a great pleasure to me to have spent three days among my troops and to have witnessed in person the zeal and energy displayed by all under field service conditions. I desire to emphasise the fact that only hard work on the part of the staff, officers, and men can lead to the best value being obtained and success achieved. My inspections during the past two years have satisfied me that the present system of training is conducted on sound lines, and I especially observed the exceeding keenness and earnestness of purpose apparent in the army. The first experiments in practical aerial reconnaissance at our manœuvres have been made successfully, although I regret much the loss of four gallant officers, whom the nation mourns. The aerial work, the rapid concentration of troops by rail without dislocating the ordinary civilian traffic, and the use of mechanical transport have been the special features of these manœuvres the operations have been more realistic than has been usual at manœuvres, and they were of an active service nature." In conclusion His Majesty expressed his entire satisfaction at all he had seen of the work of the staff and of the troops.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Japanese Patent Medicine in Dispute.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit, filed by Messrs. Morishita and Company, manufacturers of a well-known patent medicine called "Jin-tan," in which they prayed that the defendant, Hassanali Sulemanji, trading as a commission agent to the Indo-Nippon and Foreign Company at Jumma Musjid, Bombay, might be ordered to account for the cases of Jin-tan in his hands, and for the sale proceeds and to deliver over to the plaintiffs the balance in his possession. They further prayed that he be restrained from selling Jin-tan, and representing himself as the selling agent of the same.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, with the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the defendant.

It was stated that prior to January, 1911, Jin-tan was consigned to the Eastern Trading Company as sole agents, Mr. Gajanan Rambhau Chaubal was a partner in that company. The plaintiffs, it was said, had full confidence in Mr. Chaubal. Jin-tan worth about Rs. 7,500 was consigned to Mr. Chaubal, who was then in the employ of the defendant. At his request the plaintiffs appointed Hassanali, the defendant, as their sole agent. Yoshizo was sent out from Japan to look after the Indian business in October, 1911. A further consignment of Jin-tan worth Rs. 27,500 was sent to the defendant in November, 1911. The defendant had not rendered any account of the sales. In January 1912, Yoshizo entered into an agreement with the defendant by which he was appointed sole agent for two years. It was agreed that the sale of Jin-Tan was to be carried on by a special department with Mr. Chaubal as manager. This agreement was to be in force only so long as Mr. Chaubal was in charge as manager. The defendant had refused to allow Mr. Chaubal to manage the business. He also refused to allow Mr. Chaubal to control the accounts and contrary to agreement removed the cases of Jin-tan to his own warehouse. He had, on pressure being put on him, sent in some accounts, which in the opinion of the plaintiffs were incorrect and false. On the 13th February, 1912, the plaintiffs sent a cable from Osaka to the defendant cancelling the agency agreement.

The defendant in his written statement said that in March 1911 Mr. Chaubal told him that he had received from the plaintiffs a consignment of Jin-tan, and promised if defendant financed him he would arrange with the plaintiffs to appoint him sole agent. Ultimately he was appointed sole agent, and Mr. Chaubal was left by him in exclusive management and control of the Jin-tan department. The defendant only recovered Rs. 910 from the sale proceeds of Jin-tan. Mr. Chaubal had ceased to attend the business under the pretext that the defendant had refused to allow him sole control over the department. The cablegram of the 13th February was in code, and was unintelligible. It had not been confirmed by letter. Chaubal and Yoshizo were in collusion, and had brought this suit to harass and annoy him.

The case is proceeding.

CRIME TO ESCAPE ILL-TREATMENT.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeal presented by Pirambi Kom Abdul, who was convicted by Mr. Hervey, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of an offence of administering a stupefying drug, namely dhatura, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, a Mahomedan woman aged about 25, was married to Abdul Murtuja by Nika in April last. The marriage was an unhappy one and there were constant quarrels, chiefly with regard to the mother of the accused, whom Abdul did not want to have in the house. The accused also alleged that she was forced into this nika-marriage although she had another husband living. On the 10th June last Abdul and his son returned from work, and the accused placed two dishes cooked by her before them. Shortly after the meal was over Abdul and his son got sick, and lost consciousness, and were taken to hospital. The evidence of the hospital assistant was to the effect that they were suffering from dhatura poisoning. The Chemical Analyser reported that no poison had been detected in any of the articles sent to him for examination in connection with this case. The hospital assistant who was examined on behalf of the Crown stated that dhatura was seldom detected in articles sent for analysis.

The Sessions Judge saw no reason to disbelieve the confession made by the accused to the effect that she administered dhatura with the object of stupefying Abdul; which would have given her an opportunity of running away from his house, as he was ill-treating her. Mr. Harvey accordingly sentenced the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships dismissed the petition.

POWERS OF A SMALL CAUSES JUDGE.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an application presented to their lordships in the exercise of their extraordinary jurisdiction.

Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor appeared for the applicants and Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the second opponent.

The petitioners, who were the members of a firm trading under the name of Virji Canji and Company, sued the firm of Kheraj Hansraj in the Court of Small Causes to recover Rs. 288-3, being the balance due on account of goods sold and delivered to them. After filing the suit, but before judgment the petitioners obtained an interim attachment order against the goods in possession of the defendants. When the bailiff of the Court went to levy attachment the defendants paid him Rs. 100, and requested the petitioners not to levy the attachment. When the suit came for hearing the defendants admitted the claim. The petitioners admitted the receipts of Rs. 100, which had been paid since the institution of the suit. The Court accordingly passed a decree for Rs. 181-3, and made the same payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 25. The Court however made no order as to the sum of Rs. 100 paid to the bailiff, the petitioners accordingly obtained an order of the Court that the monies in Court be paid to them. The defendants paid into the Court only Rs. 88-3 and the execution department refused to issue execution on the ground that the respondents had been paid the full amount of the decree, which was Rs.181-3. The Court refused to amend its decree as there was no clerical error or any material mistake in the decree. The plaintiff then appealed to a Full Court of the Court of Small Causes where it was held that that Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the application, as the matter was one in execution proceedings, being an application against an order passed in execution proceedings, and not against an order made in suit.

Their lordships were of opinion that the Judge of the Court of Small Causes had failed to exercise the jurisdiction vested in him by section 47 of the Civil Procedure Code, which was applicable to the Court of Small Causes in Bombay. The Court directed the judge to decide the question whether Rs. 100 obtained by the bailiff from the defendant under the attachment before judgment and paid by him into Court in discharge of his duty, and received by the plaintiffs from the Court on application was paid in satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 188, or was a sum payable to the plaintiffs over and above that amount.

S. S. "GYMERIC."

The hearing of the suit filed by Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company against Messrs. A. M. Jeewanji and Co., and Mr. Lang, the Official Receiver, which has been proceeding before Mr. Justice Davar, was concluded yesterday.

Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co, appeared for the defendants.

The facts of this suit have already appeared in the columns of the paper.

After the case for the plaintiffs had been closed, his lordship did not think it necessary to call upon Mr. Setalvad to address the Court on behalf of the defendants.

The Court held that there had been no threat that Mr. Lang would be induced to avoid the remaining voyages, which under the agreement the s. s. "Gymeric" had to perform. His lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CHEATING CASE.

Habibulla Khudabux, alias "Pil," was charged by Sub-Inspector Kiritiraj, yesterday, before Mr. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, in respect of Rs. 5, from one Kulsambi.

The evidence showed that the complainant Kulsambi had missed her daughter Sakina, at 4 p. m. on Sunday. She searched for her, and the girl could not be found, and she was crying, when the accused, who came up hurriedly, offered to render her help in finding her daughter. The accused suggested to her that she should complain to the police and should give them some money towards expenses. The complainant had no money, so she allowed the accused to take two silver wristlets she had in her hands, and she accompanied him to a Marwari, with whom the ornaments were pledged for Rs. 5, the money being taken by the accused. The complainant lodged a complaint with the police at Gilder-street. At 10 p. m., the girl turned up and so she and her daughter went to Inspector Cauty. Then she informed the Inspector of the payment of the money.

Before the Court the accused stated that the complainant had paid him no money, and the charge had been brought against him maliciously.

His Worship, however, convicted and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE CASE.

Deputy Inspector Fern, yesterday, charged Dhakoo Gandoo, a Hindu labourer, with having in his possession 44 packets containing 58 grains of cocaine, without a licence from the Collector of Excise. The Parsi Excise Inspector, who arrested the accused at 7-30 on Sunday, gave evidence, and the accused pleaded guilty stating that the cocaine was for sale. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Inspector Shaw charged Satina Khandoo, alias Luxmon, an old offender, with the theft of two dhotars, valued at Rs. 6. The accused was also further charged with escaping from legal custody. The evidence showed that after he had been arrested on a charge of theft he was taken to the police-station, where he forcibly overcame a policeman who was guarding him, and escaped by jumping over the wall. Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, who disposed of the case, committed him to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, and ordered him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment, as he was a desperate character.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Kasturchand Chattraji, a Marwari, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, by Inspector Salway with receiving stolen property.

Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, defended the accused.

The evidence was that on the 26th of September Galu and Murji Ladha were arrested by the police for committing theft of the ornaments valued at Rs. 465, and they stated that they had sold the ornaments to the accused, who kept a shop at Marwari Bazaar. The accused denied having bought the ornaments, but his books showed entries regarding the purchase.

His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 465 was to be awarded to the complainant as compensation, if the fine were realised.

THEFT OF ENAMELWARE.

Enamelware to the value of Rs. 59, belonging to Salemahomed Hoosein, was stolen from his godown in July last, by his servant Karmali Kuverji, and it was sold to Kastur Kalidas.

Inspector Salway charged Karmali Kuverji with theft, and Kastur Kalidas with receiving stolen property, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon. Messrs. F. R. Dubash and Kanga appeared to defend the first and second accused, respectively.

It was stated for the prosecution that the complainant went to Delhi in June last, and on his return a month later he found that twelve cases of enamelware were missing from his godown. The police were informed and they arrested the two accused and recoverd seven of the cases from them.

The first accused pleaded "not guilty" and threw the blame on other servants, who, he said, might have committed the theft and sold the wares. The second accused tendered the plea that he had purchased the ware at an auction.

Both of them were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The first accused was also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for a similiar offence, when he committed the theft of five cases of enamelware from Mahomedbhai Meharali, another employer of his.

SILVER SPECULATION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Ocurt, fifty-five Hindus and Mahomedans were charged under the Gambling Act by Superintendent Jones.

The whole of the accused were arrested in Shaikh Meman Street, where they were speculating on the prices of silver determined by the telegrams received from London, in a room kept by one Salehmahomed Shaikh Mahomed, assisted by Hargovind Amulak and Noor Mahomed Alimahomed.

These three were charged with running a gambling house and abetting one another, whilst the rest were charged with gaming.

Superintendent Jones proceeded to the place with Inspectors Power and Smith and Sergeants Beldon and Eccles and arrested the accused. A number of paper slips and books were seized. A postponement was asked for by the police to scrutinize those documents. The accused were enlarged on bail and a remand was granted.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

Railway Coolie Killed at Parel.

An inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, yesterday evening, touching the death of Luckoo Dougris, aged about 30, a labourer employed by the G. I. P. Railway. The body was identified by his wife, who said that the deceased left home to go to work as usual about four days ago. He was then in good health. The witness received information that the deceased was knocked down by a train and had been removed to the J. J. Hospital, and that he had died subsequently.

Another labourer, a cousin, of the deceased stated that at 10 a. m. on the 4th instant the deceased was walking on the railway line near Parel station, and while crossing the line a light engine knocked him down and he received severe injuries to his arms and legs.

The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

DIED IN A FIGHT.

Gaga Wakia, aged 30 years, a millhand, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital at 8-15 p. m. on the 6th instant for treatment of injuries received, as a result of a fight he had with some others, at DeLisle Road on Sunday. He was in an unconscious condition and died at noon yesterday. An inquest was subsequently held by Mr. Chalk, when the deceased's wife identified the body. The inquest was adjourned to the 11th inst. for further evidence.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

A final meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund will be held at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Thursday next, at 6-15 p. m. (S.T.), to consider the following, besides the routine business:—(1) To receive the reports from various officers, local committee and agents of this sund from the affected areas. (2) To consider the draft report of this committee as prepared by the General Secretary. (3) To consider a resolution to refund the balance in hand to the Indian People's Famine Fund Trust, Calcutta. (4) To pass a resolution winding up this fund, and dissolving the Managing Committee. (5) To empower the General Secretary to do all that may be necessary for the final dissolution of the committee. (6) To consider such other business as may be placed before the meeting by the chairman of the Managing Committee.

THE BORDER LINE.

[APROPOS OF THE RECENT MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.]

On every question there are these who stoutly maintain one point of view only, to be opposed with equal fervour and frequently with equal justice by those who maintain the other point of view. It is only the dispassionate thinker who can see that both are right and both are wrong. Philosophers are supposed to be by nature dispassionate and surely thinking is immanent with them : yet it is in the realms of science that we come across most of those violent controversies. Where there are but two parties, of which one says "No", and the other "Yes," these controversies all have the same ending. They fizzle out in the rays of subsequent discovery.

At the present time there has been revived an old discussion. Did "Life" happen or was it created? Do we owe our sentient being to a fortuitous concourse of chance elements or to the wise construction of a beneficent Creator? The various advocates of these two theories have become so embittered through the controversy that the calm contempt of the partial knowledge of the one has been met by the fanatical persecution of the other. And now we see that both are wrong. Life, like all else on our earth, evolved. It occurred not suddenly by either chance or supernatural power. Yet both are right for accident could easily have prevented, or at any rate diverted, evolution, and the power behind evolution may surely be called supernatural.

It is to the chemists of physiology that we owe such scanty knowledge as we yet possess of the composition of living matter. Not so many years ago, chemical compounds were divided into two classes, those produced by laboratory processes and those which could only be prepared by "vital" processes, i.e., the products of life and its metabolism. Now no such distinction exists. More and more of the compounds which go to make up the animal body have been prepared in the laboratory, and who can say when the line of discovery shall cease.

We are, of course, accustomed to distinguish absolutely definitely between Life and Death. But where is the border line? Is there a border line? and if so, is it one drawn by the hand of Nature or by an invisible denizen of what we call the spirit world? The more we study the question, the clearer it becomes that there is no border line. There are some forms of life so low, so absolutely simple and primitive that they are well nigh indistinguishable from compounds which can be prepared in the laboratory. Their very functions can be copied. Do they move spontaneously? So do the artificial compounds. Do they reproduce their species? Not one of them can do so at anything like the rate that our laboratory-made compounds can. Yet these simple living things are connected by a chain which has not a link missing, right up to the highest animals and plants. We must conclude that just as the higher beings evolved from the lower, so did organic life evolve from inorganic material. The time was ripe, and it slowly crept —not sprang—into being.

Inasmuch as we cannot tell when life arrives, so we cannot tell when it departs. A frog may be divided into a thousand parts. Is it dead? The answer will be "yes," but if the frog's heart be taken, and warm salt solution be pumped through it, it will beat for a fortnight all by itself. A man is hanged, yet after death he will respond to electric stimuli and will kick and wink and do all sorts of grotesque things under suitable treatment. When did death occur? Was it when he lost consciousness? Why are the very losing of consciousness is often a prolonged process. In these things there is no border line. Death and Life, things organic and things inorganic, who shall distinguish between them? Is it not our task rather to try and bridge the gap? So shall we see with Ruskin, that Nature has no hard outlines, merely a gentle passage from colour to colour, from dark to light, and so will disappear that mediæval fear of things not understood.

H. E. H. P.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Semi-Finals of the Rovers' Tournament.

ROYAL IRISH REG. : (1) : WARWICKS : (0).

The first game in the semi-finals in Rovers' Tournament was played yesterday between the Royal Irish Regiment and the Royal Warwicks when the former won the match by one goal to nil.

The game was interesting from start to finish the winners netting their point within a minute of the start.

Opening the second half the Warwicks attacked and quickly forced a couple of corners, but without results. The Royal Irish then took the ball and play was, for some time, confined to midfield. Westall, for the Warwicks, later on put in some good centres, but the Irish backs were playing a sound game and were quick to relieve pressure.

The game ended with the score as follows :—

Royal Irish	1 goal
Warwicks	nil

Teams :—

Royal Irish Regiment : Goal, Feeney ; backs, Dea and Wise; half-backs, Taylor, Lyons and Bailey; forwards, Payne, O'Brien, Mockler, Slayter and Carr.

Royal Warwicks: Goal, Smart; backs, Bench and Gibson ; half-backs, Jarvis, Barker and Turrell ; forwards, Parkes, Foster, Winsper, Hillier and Westall.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Scindia" Oct 9.

The Anchor line steamer "Scindia" is due to arrive here about 8 a m to-morrow with the following passengers :—

Anderson, Mr W C
Baker, Mr M
Beer, Mr E J
Borup, Rev C
Borup, Mrs
Boyd, Miss L A
Cahill, Miss M V
Chappell, Capt W F
Dodds, Miss A
Ewing, Mr W W
Fairchild, Miss A M
Fox, Miss M
Frances, Miss D
Godson, Mrs
Heath, Capt P M
Infant and Mrs Heath
Hildon, Miss
Hunt, Dr
Hunt, Mrs, child, infant and nurse
Hanckel, Mr A W
Hanckel, Mrs
Laidlaw, Mrs H M
Leader, Capt-L-F
Leader, Mrs
Love, Rev-R-B
Love, Mrs
Lowther, Lt-Col-H
Macpherson, Maj N
Macpherson, Mrs, Nurse and infant
McCuskey, Rev F B
McCuskey, Miss M
McCuskey, Miss W
McCuskey, Master D
McCuskey, Miss F
McPherson, Capt J
McPherson, Mrs and infant
Morier, Miss M E
Myers, Mr L
Ross, Mr C M
Sconce, Mr H-A-K
Singh, Mr H
Sleath, Miss E H
Smith, Mr M
Steavenson, Miss
Todd, Lt
Waide, Mr W
Wallis, Mr C G
Way, J Mrs
Waltz, Miss E M
Wherry, Miss S M
Wimberlay, Mrs F G A and child
Woods, Mr A

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Umona," Oct. 8.

The Natal Line s. s. "Umona" will sail from Nished, Prince's Dock with the following passengers to-day. Medical inspection at 7 a.m. sharp.

TO SUEZ.

Mr M A Cader	Mrs Wahid child and infant
Mr Habibulla Badsha	
Mr M A Wahid	

TO PORTSAID.

Mr H Hotchand	Maj B P S Rooke

TO WEYMOUTH.

Mrs J H Boardman	Miss Daines and Mrs Dunsterville's child & infant
Mr R C Bramley	
Mr Booken	
Mrs Booken and 2 children	Miss M W Farmer
Mr B A Bion	Mr Godwin
Mr R A Becher	Miss Morrison
Mrs Bechor	Miss Maney
Mr Berkeley-Ryan	Mrs Walker
Mrs Berkeley-Ryan and child	Mr S Woods
	Mr Audley

THE LEOPOLD MILLS.

Report of the Joint Liquidators Causes a Scene.

A BREEZY MEETING.

A scene followed the reading of the liquidators report by Mr. Warden, at a general meeting of shareholders of the Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Co. held yesterday, at No. 1 Forbes Street.

The shareholders present, appeared to take serious exception to certain allegations made by Mr Dadysett, one of the shareholders, against Mr. Warden.

About twenty shareholders were present, the attendance including Mr. H. A. H. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., and Mr. Hunt, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Before opening the proceedings Mr. Kola asked Mr. Warden, whether he objected to the presence of Press representatives, and Mr. Warden replied in the negative.

Mr. Warden then read the liquidators' report. Before doing so he asked the shareholders to note particulary the dates of various transactions mentioned in the report, as these would exonerate him from any blame which might be attributed.

THE LIQUIDATORS' REPORT.

By a resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on the 7th of May last, the Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves and myself were appointed joint liquidators on a nominal remuneration of one rupee only. That resolution was confirmed at another meeting of the shareholders held on the 28th of May last, previous to which Mr. Greaves had left for Europe, that you shareholders were aware at the time you made his appointment that he was about to proceed to Europe and inspite of that knowledge, and even after knowing that Mr. Greaves had actually sailed for Europe, his appointment was first made and subsequently confirmed. It is plainly to this action of the shareholders that the difficulties which have arisen are attributable. Soon after that I proceeded to get the audited accounts and balance sheet of the Leopold Co., from Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., the late Agents. These audited accounts were received by me on the 11th of July, upon which a public notice was inserted in the newspapers here calling on all the creditors of the Company to send in their claims the last date for receiving, being fixed at the 5th of August. In pursuance of the said notice, but even previous to that Messrs. Little and Co., as Solicitors on behalf of the Administrators of the estate of the late Mr. Gostling, sent in a claim for Rs. 141-10-3 per month and Rs. 37-9-10 for Government taxes yearly for a piece of ground leased to the Leopold Co. A question arose in respect of this claim in that it was known that the lease was granted as part of an arrangement between three Companies—The Leopold, James Greaves and Imperial—to take up the whole plot, of which this formed a portion, jointly and hold it unemployed until a certain contingency which has not yet arisen. Unfortunately, all the parties to this arrangement are dead, or have left India, so no definite information could be at once obtained; but it was feared there were documents in existence which would impose on this Company a much greater obligation than merely the rent of one-third of the land, and prevent the Liquidators from freely dealing with the land, and the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, whom the Liquidators had engaged to act for them for investigation.

The original documents could not be found and search had to be made for them. They, however, could not be traced, and no one now living could give information as to their whereabouts, consequently the register, too, had to be searched and certified copies of the documents that were found obtained. Accordingly, the solicitors were not able to give a definite reply as to the position of the Company in respect of the land until the 26th August last.

In the meanwhile correspondence was opened with Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. to pay into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Liquidators, the balance in their hands, viz., Rs. 2,79,961-1-1. At first the question was raised that if the whole amount was placed in the joint names of the Liquidators, one of them could not operate upon it and that Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., were not disposed to part with the money in favour of the one liquidator in Bombay. In this I was advised they were within their rights, and it appeared as if no distribution could be made till Mr. Greaves' return. Subsequently after a long discussion it was arranged with the approval of the Solicitor and the consent of Mr. Greaves to place Rs. 1,50,000-0-0 in the Bank of Bombay in my own name to be operated upon by me, and the remaining Rs. 1,29,000-0-0 in the joint names of Mr. Greaves and myself. As soon as the account was opened in my name, I immediately proceeded to make a distribution at the rate of Rs. 40 per share in which Rs. 1,10,985-0-0 have been paid away by this time, the balance of funds now being as under:—

With the Bank of Bombay in my own name on 30-9-12	... ...	Rs. 39,015-0-0
With the Bank of Bombay in the joint names of Mr. Greaves and myself	... ...	„ 1,29,000-0-0
With Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., for petty expenses	... ...	„ 961-1-1

of which Rs. 822-13-10 have been disbursed leaving Rs. 138-3-3 in hand.

Soon after making the first distribution I was arranging to get Mr. Greaves' consent to a second distribution leaving in hand sufficient money to meet the claim of the estate of the late Mr. Gostling until Mr. Greaves returned to Bombay in about November next. The ground being leasehold, and as there remains only 23 years of the lease to run, it was thought best in the interest of the shareholders to come to a settlement with Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., to take the remainder of the period of the lease and relieve the Leopold Co., of all liability and any possible claim of the other Companies; but before that could be done and even whilst the negotiations in respect of this lease were in progress, some of the shareholders became not only impatient but positively troublesome, and got annoying letters addressed to me, which, to say the least, were written in a very offensive tone. They were, however, fully replied to by Mr. Payne, solicitor of the Liquidators, and as I felt that I had done the shareholders a most substantial service, not as a Liquidator, but three years previously as their representative on the Board of the Leopold Co., I naturally felt much annoyed and thought that the time had now arrived when I should resign as one of the joint Liquidators of the Company, and leave the shareholders to do what they thought best in their own interests. This resolution was arrived at on the 1st of August last, but on its coming to the knowledge of the various shareholders, they beg

LACK OF ENERGY.

"No sensation is more objectionable to the busy business man than to feel he has not energy enough for his work.

Few people understand the real reason for this condition, yet it is very simple. It is due to some temporary defect in the digestive organs, which are not able to take up enough revitalising matter from the food. This particularly applies to the phosphorus, which is all-important for this purpose. It is imperative, therefore, that extra phosphorus should be supplied, and, moreover, as that distinguished medical writer, Dr. Andrew Wilson, points out, this "Phosphorus must be administered in a form in which the tissues can readily obtain it from the blood. Only in such a shape therefore, as phosphorus is presented to us in Sanatogen can we possibly derive benefit from it, for the phosphorus is in exactly the form in which it can be readily absorbed and assimilated."

Large numbers of men in the forefront of Londons Public Life have emphasised Sanatogen's value for producing energy.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., the popular novelist, writes: "I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, "increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

These statements, which might be multiplied to a great extent but for lack of space, must convince everyone who suffers from a lack of energy, or feels the need of greater vitality to take Sanatogen without delay.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HIGH COURT—OCT. 8.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar).

For Review.

41-11, 813-10 Bick M R and Co Mahomed Ebrahim bin Gulam Saheb Londay vs Abdul Latif Haji Mahomed Ibrahim and Co F P Pavri Jeh G and B Mirza M and M Capt and V In Person.

Appeals.

14-12 578-11 Ragh N and Co Padamsey Battonsey vs Maneck Damji S B Mehta.

23-12 1173-10 Jam R and D Mulji Haridas vs M M Essabhoy Payne and Co

25-12, 622-10 Hiralal and Co Jamnadas Vizbukhandas vs S N Avsare Mirza M and M for Pauper

26-12, 948-07 Bhai K and G Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdharji "Maharaj" vs Shriman Goswamini Shri Chandraprabhavati Vanuji Maharaj widow and others Hiralal and Co and Edg G W and Co.

27-12, 948-07 Edg G W and Co Bhai Betyee and others vs Shriman Goswamini Shri Chandraprabhavati Vanuji Maharaj widow and another Hiralal and Co and Bhai K and G.

33-12, 681-07 Payne and Co Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultan Ali Shustry Mat J and M.

38-12, 429-12 Subais and G Ahmed Haji Mahomed vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and T.

42-12, 454-12 Payne and Co Abdul Rasool Bhaloo vs Sharbanoo Dastur and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar,)

Long Causes.

47-12 Ragh B and N Lalchand Dayaji vs Balkrishna Sakharam Patel Dubash and sub and G

818-11 Dubash and P Shanker Tulsiram vs B Vithoba Manch and N D ab and P

229-11 Motichand and Co Ishwardas Modi vs Tarachand Lokmandas Kanga and S

204-12 Jeh M and S Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub and others Sme B and Co

219-12 Malvi H M and R Bansilal Abirchand a firm vs Shridham Gopinath Vachha and Co

941-11 Malla and Co J B Raja vs Virji Shamji Lohar and another Sme B and C Subais and G

857-10 Khan L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Baldeodas Gopaldas—Subais and J.

392-12 Bick M R and Co., Sakhanand Gurmukhrai and another vs Changanlal Bapuji—Manch and N.

876-2 S. B. Mehta, Rai Bahadur Balkrishna Sons a firm vs Goolam Hoosein Essaji, Bick M R and Co.

51-98 Mirza M and M Hajimatbai and another vs Amirbibi, widow and others Tyab D and Co.

713-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co a firm vs Gulamhussein Essaji Tajboy Bick M R and Co.

692-12 Dubash and P Shaniram Nagarmal a firm vs Gopalji Pragji Bohraji and Co.

682-12 Malvi H M and R Rajaram Girdharlal a firm vs Tribhowandas Vanmali Patell and E.

668-12 Patell and E demonali Mahomed Vali vs Tyab Haji Karim Tyabji D and Co.

637-12 Ard H D and Co Joosub Abdo vs Bai Halimabai Mehta and D

698-12 Subnis and G Rai Bahadur Ghansham Nilkanta Nadkarni vs Maninabai widow Bhai K and G

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

Long Causes.

325-10 Madi K and Co E D Sethna vs Kallianji Shangjibhai Bhai K and G.

59-09 Payne and Co Keshowlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mat J and M and Malvi H M and R and Payne and Co.

473-10 Mat J and M Ismail Haji Hallarakha Mohshi Miya Sham M and H and Jeh and S.

372-11 Tyabji D and Co Bhagwandas Purushram vs B R Bomanj Mulla and M.

572-11 Payne and Co Sulieman Jaffer Mistry vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Edg G. W and Co. and Payne and Co.

611-12 Little and Co V V Tsakor T B Wagh Sme B and Co.

863-11 Wadia and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.

1092-10 S B Mehta Bhailal Dalichand vs Rancherda Rataji Sham M and H.

617-11 In Person S B Bardai vs Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.

391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Walia G and C.

289-12 Dubash and P Girdhardas Bechar vs Lalchand Raghunath Shroff D and D.

1034-11 Patel and E Wasudav Bhasker vs Basil N Lang Khim L and M Jeb G and B Payne and Co

1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satyabhamabai widow Jeb M and S

57-12 Maneeklal and T Bai Hawabai vs Kassam Haji Habib M B Chothia

488-10 Bhai K and S Krishandas Gwerdhandas vs Jayantilal Ramdas M and J and M and Cap and V

546-09 Dadi F and D N E Knox vs Kasturbhai Manibhai Edg G W and Co

573-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co

227-12 Subnis and G Drupadibai vs Bajabalii Currimbux Sme B and Co

42-12 Malvi H M and R Hurnandrai Fulchand vs Chhajoo Ram and Sons Payne and Co

304-12 Unwalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Edg G W and Co

185-12 Moti and D Rahimtoola Allibhai Khusbal vs Patel Balthai Alias Balmukund Kishoridas Tyabji D and Co

346-10 Daph F and D Parvatibai widow vs Motilal Tribhovandas Chit M and K

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

For Judgment.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

51-11 Motichand and D Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madh K and C Mirza M and M.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohetin Shaich Bhicon Cap and V.

228-12 Jeh M and S Limjibhoy Motibhoy and other vs Chimanlal Motiram Cap and V.

241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.

271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co

295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotam Samji Moti and D.

346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hoosein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.

330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.

892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohanlal Kalidas vs G B Bhagat Edg G W and Co.

1023-11 Malvi H M and R Muzlidhar Shankarlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.

79-12 Malvi H M and R Bhiraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.

782-11 Dub and P Jewan Murar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G

880-11 Jam R and Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravgji Poonsey In Person.

437-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneclal Narandas.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Judgment

31-12 Captain and V Messrs Droz Amstuz vs Abdul Razak Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Mascherska and N Unwalla and P, Pirosha and P

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

694-11 Raghowaya B and N Bandit M R Saharas vs Gootoo and Anantarao Iyer and others.

939-11 Payne and Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd vs Currimbhoy Gulam Hussein Dhallabhoy and Co.

593-11 Dastur and Co James Pearson vs Wilfred William Weathroll and others,

674-12 Captain V Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathu Sailor and others vs Govindji Madhowji.

809-12 Jehangir M and S Girdhalal Balabux vs Tolaram Girdhardlal and another.

940-12 G H Dalal Messrs Guberdas Narsedas vs Messrs Natubhai Manekchand Motichand and D

928-12 G H Dalal Shamal Mulji vs Krishnarao Ambalal Desai Amin and De ai.

978-12 Tyabji D and Co Tricamdas Ratonsy vs Bai Bachibai widow Mirza M and M.

990-12 Payne and Co Dhanbai Jetha vs Jaffierbhai Ratonsey Mazubhai J and M.

1004-12 Payne and Co Bhowandas Veeramal and Co vs Ismailji Noorba.

1017-12 Mehta and D S Motilal vs Krishnarao A Desia.

Undefended New Long Causes.

847-12 Cap and V Aishaba vs Aminabai.

850-12 Dubash and P R V Kirtikar vs Salubai.

Long Causes.

311-12 Craigie B and C The Bank of India Ltd vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others Craigie B and C Motichand and D Bhaishanker K and G Payne and Co.

885-11 Daphtary F and D R D Sethna and others vs Mukund Sadu Kudalkar and others Dubash and P

917-11 Madhowji K and C The Advocate General of Bombay vs Puravahu widow and another Unwalla P and P

619-11 Jehangir M and S Khimji Goculdas and Co vs Morarji Kurpar and another Mirza M and M

447-12 Jehangir M and S Ramdas Tekchand vs Hakmatrao Ramdas Madh K and C.

47-11 Bickwell M R and Co H E Jinawalla vs Ratoobai Jehangir and S

379-12 Mehta and D Rangildas Vijbukhandas vs Bai Nani Alias Nanivahu widow Dubash and P.

789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardesir H D and Co.

432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Bodhabai Pest R K and Co.

457-12 Mat J and M M P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Ragh N and Co.

393-12 Subnis and S Krishnarao Gopalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

428-12 Ard H D and Co Damji Hirji vs Kanji Khatad Jam R and D.

1054-11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Motobai Ismailji Vallibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.

439-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ramcoover Malla and M.

197-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.

569-10 Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Ismail Tajbhoy Sham M and H Ard H D and Co and Payne and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3th Oct., 1912.

241. Command—Captain Newman Taylor E E Company B V A on return from leave resumes Command of the E E Company from 7th October 1912,

236. Parades.—Parades, for the week ending 13th October 1912:—

Wednesday 9th, at 7-15 a m A M D R F Class at Old Saluting Battery

All D R F specialists should attend this parade for requalification

Dress:—Plain clothes,

Wednesday 9th at 9-30 p. m. No. 1. Company 15 pdr Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps.

Thursday 10th, at 9-30 p. m. No 2 Company 15 pdr Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps.

Thursday 10th, at 7 p m.

E E Company parades at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday 12th Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bander at 5 p. m. sharp and proceed to Middle Ground for 6 inch Mk VII Gun Drill

Dress:—Khaki and Forage Caps

237. Musketry—Sunday, 13th Spoon Competition and practice at Ghat Koper, Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

227. Meeting.—There will be a meeting for members of No 1 Company B V A at Head-quarters on Tuesday, October 8th at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Subject:—Promotions.

223. Inspections—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1, 2 and E E Companies on Saturday, October 26th, at Middle Ground at 5-30 p.m.

Details of parade will be published later.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICES.

There will be a Smoking Concert held at Head-quarters on Saturday, October 12th, commencing at 9-30 p.m.

A Charge of 8 as. each for Programmes will be made to cover expenses.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1912.

563. Parades—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 9th instant at 7-0 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

11.—All Recruits of current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, on Friday the 11th instant at 6-30 p.m.

564. Bugle Practice.—There will be Bugle practice to-day Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 6 p m at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla.

565. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

566. Viceroy's Competition—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition 1st Stage will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 27th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

567. Arms will be issued to members at Head-Quarters from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m. daily from the 12th instant (excepting Sundays).

Members are requested to draw them as early as possible.

568—Arms Inspection—The C C master Armourer will inspect the arms in charge of the Corps from 9th to 11th instant.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. B.

NOTICE.

Rifle Club matches Nos 11 and 12 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

A meeting of the the Rifle Club members will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday 22nd instant at 6 p.m.

Subject:—Programme 2nd Series, Accounts, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 8th Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School for Recruits daily from 7-30 a. m.
2. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Riding School this Tuesday morning, the 8th inst., at 7-30 a.m., punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Regimental Saddles, (waist belts and Bandoliers will be worn). Arms will be issued on parade.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. B.
for O-Commanding, Bombay L. Horse.

Shortly before her departure from Ceylon Lady Clifford added to her collection of jewellery an aqua-marine, said to be one of the finest ever seen in Ceylon. Of a beautiful sea-green tint, and weighing over 200 carats, the stone was set in platinum and, worn as a pendant during the last days of her ladyship's stay in the Island, was greatly admired.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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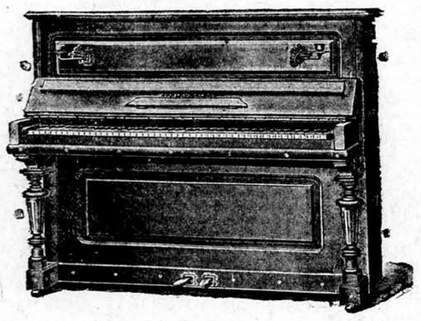

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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

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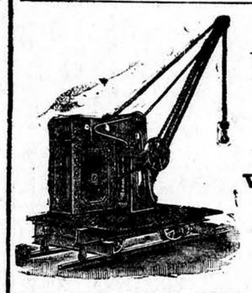

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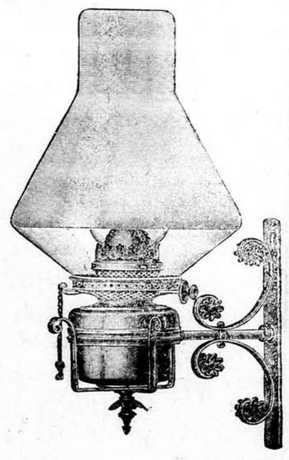

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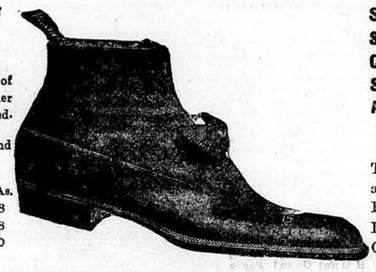

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